

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR TALKS

OW141957 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 14 Jan 85

["Commentary: Prospects for Soviet-U.S. Negotiations Viewed From Gromyko's T.V. Interview (by Wang Chongjie)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's televised interview on Sunday further bore out the widely-held opinion that the scheduled Soviet-U.S. talks will turn out to be very tough and complicated, calling into question, at least for the time being, whether the planned talks would lead to a virtual cut in armaments and a curb on the arms race.

In the interview, Gromyko recalled that even in negotiating the terms for his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Geneva, there were twists and turns. He described his two-day negotiations with Shultz in Geneva as not smooth and very complicated at times, if not tense in the political sense.

In their comments on the just-concluded Geneva meeting, both Moscow and Washington spoke favorably of the eventual accord on opening fresh negotiations and each side even called the accord, directly or indirectly, a diplomatic triumph of its own. But their basic positions on various military buildups remain unchanged and tough.

Gromyko's televised interview was seen as an open answer to U.S. Government remarks in various quarters, and also an elaboration of its basic stance on various issues involved in the envisaged package negotiations.

-- On space weapons: Gromyko has repeatedly called attention to space weapons as the key issue in the future talks. Failing this, any agreements on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons will be out of the question. He accused the United States of trying to put aside space weapons and concentrate on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons in the future talks. He warned that if the United States goes against the passage on space weapons in the agreement, "there will be very serious consequences," and that the talks "will collapse." The Soviet foreign minister termed the U.S. massive anti-missile defense system as "offensive" and "aggressive," and the Soviet Union is adamantly opposed to this system and the program as a whole;

-- On strategic weapons: Gromyko said the strong U.S. demand that the Soviet Union should drastically cut its heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles was "totally groundless". He stressed the different formation and structure of the two countries' strategic weaponry, with the United States possessing a strong force of bombers, especially nuclear-armed bombers, and submarines which he said is also a favorable factor for the United States. Gromyko said that to the Soviet Union, the U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe are also "strategic weapons";

-- On medium-range nuclear weapons: Gromyko said that if the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles continues in Western Europe, it will call into question whether the negotiations envisaged in the Geneva accord will materialize. The Soviet foreign minister insisted on the inclusion of British and French nuclear weapons as well as the six U.S. aircraft carriers cruising in European waters in any negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles. He also indicated that at a certain point of the planned negotiations, his country may propose the counting-in the negotiations of all the 15 aircraft carriers of the United States, with one still under construction.

A look at the past history of the two superpowers' arms control talks shows that the Soviet Union, in addition to its demand for settling the problems of space weapons, strategic weapons and medium-range missiles in an integrated way, holds to its original stand as regards key issues of disarmament. Washington, on its part, sticks to its "Star Wars" program and will press ahead with the development program for MX missiles and proceed with the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Washington made a response swiftly to Gromyko's television interview, stressing its own stand. It is thus clear how wide the difference between the positions of the two sides is prior to formal Soviet-U.S. negotiations. This presages still more that the coming talks will be full of difficulties.

It is a very difficult new beginning that the Soviet Union and the United States have eventually reached an agreement on the renewal of their negotiations. World public opinion hopes that the two superpowers could stop their arms race and reduce their massive nuclear arsenals as soon as possible. However, the developments concerned remind people that they should not cherish unrealistic expectations for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks.

PRC EXPANDING COOPERATION WITH THIRD WORLD

HK141146 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0331 GMT 13 Jan 84

["China Steps Up Mutually Beneficial Economic Cooperation With Third World" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- To date China has already signed over 1,800 mutually beneficial economic contracts with 52 countries and areas in the Third World. The value of these contracts totals over \$3 billion. Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who is in charge of developing economic cooperation with the Asian and African areas and countries, told a reporter of LIAOWANG weekly that it is expected that this year China will even more quickly develop its economic relations with Third World countries.

Issue No 3 of LIAOWANG weekly, to be published tomorrow, while publishing the speech by the vice minister, reveals that in a recent meeting with foreign friends, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In some people's minds, China's implementation of the policy of opening up to the external world means opening only to the developed countries, but this is only one aspect of China's policy. In fact, what is more important is to carry out South-South cooperation, and the policy also means opening up to other socialist countries. Therefore, there are three aspects of this policy.

The journal cited Lu Xuejian's words that developing economic cooperation with Third World countries is of strategic significance. The various countries can find some appropriate methods in light of actual conditions, and each supplies the other with the resources the other needs. Each can give play to its own specific strong points in technology and exchange this technology with the other. For example, China has synthetic ammonia and sulphuric acid, Kuwait has funds, and Tunisia abounds in phosphate; therefore, a phosphate fertilizer plant. There are heartening prospects in carrying out this kind of cooperation.

Xu Xuejiang said: China has already set up 54 international companies to carry out economic and technological cooperation with Third World countries. These companies have undertaken construction contracts with, provided technological services, and carried out labor cooperation in these countries and have set up enterprises of joint investment and management with them. Now more than 40,000 Chinese technological personnel and skilled workers are working abroad. The number of projects that China has undertaken by contracts abroad has been rising gradually, and quite a few of these projects are of relatively large scale. At present China has also set up joint-venture enterprises with 22 countries and areas in the Third World, including farms, fishery enterprises, timber processing factories, furniture factories, restaurants, and well-digging enterprises.

RENMIN RIBAO ON WORLD GRAIN SITUATION IN 1984

HK120804 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 7

[Article by Li Shihua: "The World Grain Situation in 1984"]

[Text] World grain production achieved a bumper harvest in 1984. This bumper harvest came after a big drop in grain output in 1983, so it has been widely valued in the world. As far as the different areas are concerned, all parts of the world increased their grain output and many countries set a record, except in the Soviet Union and Africa. According to an FAO report, the total grain output for the world last year was estimated to have reached 1.785 billion tons, an 8.8 percent increase over 1983, and grain reserves reached 290 million tons, accounting for 18 percent of world grain consumption (that is a bit higher than the "safety coefficient"). But the development of world grain production was very unbalanced, and the grain situation further deteriorated in many low-income and grain-deficient countries, especially in those African countries that have continuously suffered from natural disasters. At present, about 800 million people in the world are still threatened by hunger and malnutrition.

The world grain production situation has the following characteristics:

1. Grain output has greatly increased in several main grain-exporting countries. In 1983, the United States suffered a grain output reduction of 100 million tons. In 1984, the United States adopted a policy of increasing the area of farmland and abolishing payments in kind and thus its grain output rapidly increased within a year. Thanks to favorable weather and implementation of the policy of subsidizing exports of agricultural products, the grain output of the EEC countries in 1984 reached more than 132 million tons, a 7 percent increase over the previous year. The grain output of Australia, the third biggest wheat-exporting country in the world, doubled in 1984. The grain output of Argentina again exceeded 40 million tons, approaching an all-time high. The increase in grain output in these countries had an important impact on the increase in total grain output in the world and the normal supply of the international grain market.
2. Some populous and developing countries that had depended on grain imports enjoyed rapid increases in their grain output and realized or almost realized grain self-sufficiency. Among them, the most outstanding country is China.

The total grain output of China in 1984 exceeded 400 million tons, the average per capita grain availability reached 400 kilograms, exceeding 370 kilograms, the present average per capita grain availability of the world. India increased its grain output by 10 percent in 1984, compared with 1983, harvesting more than 150 million tons. Thanks to the raising of the multiple crop index and the adoption of modern production methods, Brazil, which is in South America, leaped up to become the second largest soybean producing country in the world.

The so-called world grain problem is, in essence, the grain problem of the developing countries whose populations as a whole account for 90 percent of world population. The populations of China, India, and Brazil together account for approximately 39 percent of the total world population, so that realization of grain self-sufficiency and the export of surplus grain in these countries is a matter of world significance.

3. All the East European countries had a bumper harvest in 1984. Many countries not only extricated themselves from the difficult position of depending on grain imports, but also had surplus grain to export, thus reducing the pressure on international market supplies. Because of the slow and stable population growth in these countries, the average per capita grain availability has already reached the highest standard. For example, the average per capita grain availability of Romania and Bulgaria has reached or exceeded 1 ton, which is also quite rare in the world. The grain output of the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries also hit an all-time high in 1984.

4. After suffering bad harvests for 5 years running, the Soviet Union again suffered a reduction in its grain output in 1984. Its total grain output is estimated to have been around 170 million tons, far from the planned 210 to 243 million tons. The experts think that in the new year, the Soviet Union will need to import 50 million tons of grain to make up the deficit in its grain production, and it will again be the biggest buyer on the international grain market. But because of the present diversification of its grain imports, it is estimated that the large grain purchases of the Soviet Union will not cause price fluctuations on the international market.

The grain situation generally deteriorated in countries listed as the most under-developed and low-income countries. In 1984, an unprecedentedly serious famine broke out in Africa, which has suffered from natural disasters for many years. In the fiscal year 1984, those countries needed to import 105 million tons of grain.

Due to excessive population growth (the annual growth rate is 3 percent) and other reasons, Africa is the only continent in the world that suffered a reduction in the average per capita grain availability, with average per capita grain availability being 123 kilograms in 1983. In 1984, the losses caused by disaster were serious and the corpses of those who had starved were everywhere. In particular, the southeast African countries suffered great reductions in their grain output, which will surely cause the famine to continue in 1985.

The main problem in the future situation in world grain production is the grain-exporting countries' ever-intensifying struggle for the international market, for they will continue to have a large quantity of surplus grain. This kind of surplus is based on the fact that the grain-deficient and low-income countries are unable to buy the grain they urgently need. So, as far as the whole world is concerned, the so-called "grain surplus" is only a false phenomenon.

The United States, the EEC countries, and Australia, the three main wheat-supplying countries in the world, all had good harvests last year, so the competition for the export trade will be intensified among them. The poor purchasing power of the low-income and grain-deficient countries will have a detrimental effect on grain production in the grain-exporting countries, and will, in turn, affect a further increase of world grain output.

Another problem is that the grain situation in Africa is very serious and there is no hope of remedying it quickly. This problem has become an issue vital to the world grain problem and will have a profound impact on agricultural development worldwide. Its future will receive the special attention of all the world in the new year.

PRC BUYS 400,000 TONS OF ARGENTINE WHEAT

PY122002 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Jan 85 p 3-3

[Excerpt] The PRC has purchased 400,000 tons of wheat from various private Argentine exporters. According to sources linked to the Argentine grain market, the sale is the result of diplomatic talks held during the last months of 1984 in New York. The president of the National Grain Board, Alberto Ferrari Etcheverry, who was a member of a delegation headed by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, held meetings with a PRC mission in the United States to explain to the PRC representatives "the benefits of the price and quality of the grain." Other Argentine sectors have said the purchase was "unexpected and surprising," owing to the volume of the sale.

JOINT CHIEFS' VESSEY CONTINUES PRC VISIT

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW141441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 14 Jan 85

["Zhao Meets Vessey" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- China hoped to see practical measures and further action from the United States in promoting Sino-U.S. relations, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told General John W. Vessey, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, here today. "We hope that U.S. Government will adopt practical measures during President Ronald Reagan's second term of office, and go further in implementing the Sino-U.S. joint communique (issued on August 17, 1982) to bring about the healthy development of our bilateral relations," Zhao said.

Sino-U.S. relations had an important bearing on the whole international situation, he added. Those relations had improved in recent years, especially after the exchange of visits by himself and President Reagan in 1984, Zhao noted.

"On the other hand," he said, "there are still obstacles which need joint efforts to be removed." Zhao also said that he hoped Vessey's first visit to China could make useful contributions to the growth of friendly relations between the Armed Forces of the two countries.

Vessey told Zhao U.S. Government leaders had told him that the U.S. would certainly follow the spirit of the three joint communiques guiding U.S.-China relations. Relations between the two countries and their Armed Forces would continue to grow, he said. He also conveyed President Reagan's regards to Premier Zhao, who congratulated Mr. Reagan and Vice-President Bush on their inauguration.

Present at the meeting were Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhu Qizhen, Chinese vice-foreign minister; and Adm. William J. Crowe, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Command. This morning, Vessey visited the P.L.A. Military Academy.

Yang Dezhi Accepts Invitation

OW141526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- General John W. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, tonight invited Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, to visit the United States. Yang has accepted the invitation, the date of which will be decided later through consultation. The invitation was extended by Vessey at his return banquet here tonight.

Vessey said at the banquet: "It is important that our military contacts be integrated with our military technology cooperation."

"My visit and discussions with China's military leaders and with Premier Zhao have given me new insights and understanding of China's situation. We have had good discussions about the relations between our two Armed Forces, and about how those relations might develop in the future. We agree with General Yang Dezhi that the two sides should abide by the U.S.-P.R.C. joint communiques. It is important for all to know that our military ties are designed to promote peace and understanding, and threaten no third party," he said.

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In reply, Yang said Vessey's meetings with Premier Zhao and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and his serious talks with himself, and his visit to the P.L.A. Military Academy, were "conducive to enhancing our mutual understanding and friendship."

Also attending the banquet were Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the P.L.A., and Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. General and Mrs. Vessey will leave here tomorrow for Shenyang, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KISSINGER TRIP, 1A1'S

Hopes To Visit China

OW111536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Hong Kong, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Henry Kissinger said here today that he hoped to visit China again by the end of this year. The former U.S. state secretary said this at a meeting with Xu Jiatao, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, this afternoon. They exchanged views on China's economy, Hong Kong's economy, and trade between Hong Kong and the United States. Kissinger told Xu that he had been closely following China's development.

Meets ASEAN Officials

OW140340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has met with government officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Singapore and discussed with them the situation of the region, according to reports from Singapore. No details of the unofficial talks, called by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, were disclosed. But well-placed sources said that the Kampuchean problem figured high in the talks.

Kissinger, who arrived in Singapore on January 12 as Lee's guest, has met with Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Indonesian Economics Minister [title as received] Ali Wardhana and Armed Forces Chief Benny Murdani, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Malaysian Education Minister Abdullah Hadawi and Brunei Law Minister Bahrin Abbas.

Sitthi told reporters upon his arrival in Singapore on Sunday that Vietnamese troops were still two kilometers inside Thai territory. The incursion resulted from Hanoi's latest dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean guerrilla base near the Thai-Kampuchean border. Sitthi and Kissinger are scheduled to leave Singapore on the same plane for Bangkok today.

Coinciding with Kissinger's ASEAN trip, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz left Washington Saturday for the Philippines to study U.S. aid to that country. He will also visit Thailand and Singapore to discuss security problems.

On U.S. Southeast Asia Policy

OW141320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said here today that there is no difference between the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in their Kampuchea policies.

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He said the United States would not recognize the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. His country "sympathized with the efforts of the resistance movement inside Kampuchea," he added.

Kissinger made these remarks upon his arrival here for a one-hour stopover at the Don Muang International Airport after attending an informal meeting of Southeast Asian high-ranking officials and officers in Singapore at the invitation of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. He expressed appreciation of Thailand's efforts to defend its territorial integrity and to assist Kampuchean refugees. He reaffirmed U.S. commitment to maintain the territorial integrity and security of Thailand.

Expressing his concern over the growing Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia, especially the use of Vietnamese naval base Cam Ranh Bay, Kissinger said that the U.S. presence in the Philippines was an effective counterweight to this presence.

YUNNAN TO PURCHASE TWO U.S. BOEING 737'S

OW121727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Kunming, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Yunnan Province, southwest China, will purchase two Boeing 737-300 airliners from the United States. A contract on the purchase was signed here today.

The deal was concluded by Lin Qijie, manager of the provincial Import and Export Corporation, and Mr. Robert P. Norton, vice-president of the Boeing Commercial Airplane Corporation.

The planes, each capable of seating 149 passengers, will be delivered to the Yunnan Provincial Aviation Company in November and February of next year. They will be used to operate on both domestic and international services as part of the province's efforts to boost tourism and economic construction.

The American company will train Chinese personnel and send representatives to Kunming to help tackle technical matters.

The Yunnan company is China's first local company to import the Boeing from the United States.

DPRK VICE PREMIER MEETS OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

Meets Tian Jiyun

OW140902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kong Chin-tae had an in-depth discussion here today on furthering economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were Kim Song-hwan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China.

On the Chinese side were Zhao Weichen, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, and Chen Jie, deputy of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Meets Chen Muhua

OW140906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met a government economic delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae here at noon today. After the meeting held at the state guest house, Chen Muhua gave a luncheon for the delegation.

PENG ZHEN GREETES JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW130920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan should treasure and continue to consolidate and strengthen the friendly cooperation between the two countries, Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, told a Japanese guest here today.

The current situation of friendship and cooperation between the two countries was not easy to bring about, it was the result of long-time efforts of the Chinese and Japanese friends, Peng said. Peng made these remarks at a meeting with Haichiro Hayashi, chairman of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Association. He stressed that the Sino-Japanese friendship was an irresistible trend which no one could obstruct.

Peng Zhen spoke highly of Hayashi's long-standing efforts to promote Japan-China friendship, saying that "you are our old friend and our old comrade-in-arms as well."

Hayashi took part in China's liberation war before 1949. Peng Zhen first met him at the end of 1945 in northeast China. At the meeting today, they both recalled the past events.

Hayashi said that he would make further efforts for China's modernization and the development of Japan-China's friendship. After the meeting, Peng Zhen gave a luncheon in honor of Hayashi.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES SRV ATTACKS

OW141813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yoshio Hatano in a statement today condemned Vietnam for its dry season military offensive in western Kampuchea.

Hatano pointed out that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have been making attacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border since the beginning of last November, forcing large numbers of Kampuchean refugees to flee to Thai territory. Japan "deeply regrets" these Vietnamese attacks and its violations of Thai territory, he said.

The spokesman reiterated Japan's stand on the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue. He strongly demanded Vietnam halt the attacks and make efforts toward a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

XIANG NAN MEETS WITH JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

OW112316 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpt] While meeting yesterday afternoon with Toyokichi Takahashi, president of the Japanese Hitachi Koki Co., Ltd., Comrade Xiang Nan said that cooperation between Fujian and Hitachi has been successful and that he hoped that such cooperation will continue on a long-term basis.

In 1980 Fujian cooperated with the Hitachi Co. for the first time in jointly establishing Furi Television Co., Ltd. Since that cooperation, the quality of televisions manufactured by the company has been constantly upgraded, the scale of the enterprise has been expanding day by day, and sales volume has been rising continuously. Xiang Nan expressed his happiness about this.

Xiang Nan said: Furi Television Co., Ltd. is the first "milestone" in the cooperation between Fujian and Hitachi. The establishment of the "milestone" is attributed to the sincere cooperation between the Chinese and Japanese sides as well as the efforts made by Overseas Chinese in Japan. The recent cooperation in electric appliances is the second "milestone" in Fujian-Hitachi cooperation; and I hope that, like the Furi Company, it will also produce quality products and enjoy good sales.

Xiang Nan made this suggestion: Now it is time to consider the establishment of the third "milestone," and to conduct cooperation on a more comprehensive and larger scale, such as in the areas of electric home appliances. It took us 4 years from the establishment of the first "milestone" to the second. From the second "milestone" to the third, we may reduce the time to 1 year or even 6 months. In short, in establishing the third "milestone," we must make it in a shorter time and enlarge the scope of cooperation.

SRV INCURSIONS INTO YUNNAN PROVINCE REPULSED

OW151545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Kunming, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese frontier guards today turned back repeated Vietnamese incursions into the Laoshan area of Malipo County in Yunnan Province.

Vietnamese troops launched attacks on this area today and yesterday under the cover of artillery fire.

By 7:00 p. m., all the invaders were expelled, with a number of Vietnamese troops killed or wounded.

According to the departments concerned, from the end of 1984 to January 10, the Vietnamese troops fired more than 20,000 shells on the border area in Malipo County. In the past 20 days, more than 30 attacks were reported, the sources said.

Attacks on civilians, border sentries and frontier inspection stations also took place in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Several civilians were killed or kidnapped there, they added.

On the morning of January 9, 12 Chinese peasants from Shuolong, in Daxin County, were ambushed by Vietnamese troops while they were on their way to trade with Vietnamese peasants along the border. Six Chinese were killed and one wounded in the incident, the sources said.

SOVIET OFFENSIVES IN AFGHANISTAN VIEWED

OW142019 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Islamabad, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan have launched widespread winter offensives in various parts of that country, the first ones in five years since the Soviet invasion in 1979. The Soviet offensives, according to reports reaching here recently, included Soviet operations in the provinces bordering Pakistan to the east and Iran to the west and their bid to seal off Panjshir Valley.

Heavy fighting was reported to have taken place between the Soviet-Karmal troops and the guerrillas in Paktia, Konarha and Nangarhar Provinces adjacent to Pakistan and western Herat Province bordering Iran.

Large numbers of Soviet-Karmal troops have been dispatched to eastern Paktia Province. Two Soviet regiments and three brigades of the Karmal troops had moved into the province last December. In eastern Jaji district, the enemy forces managed to get to Ali Khel, the district town, and pushed five kilometers toward east to re-activating the Sarai garrison overrun by the guerrillas long ago.

On December 23, guerrilla units of different organizations joined in an attack on the intruding enemy, putting out of action many of them and repelling the enemy back to Ali Khel.

An additional 3,000 new troops were reported to have been stationed in western Province of Herat bordering Iran last month in apparent preparation for a fresh offensive on the Afghan guerrillas.

A major campaign was said to be launched by the Soviet troops recently to secure the strategic valley, their main route to the Soviet Union. A Soviet helicopter gunship was shot down while strafing guerrilla positions in the valley on January 3. On January 1, the guerrillas mounted a surprise attack on Soviet-Karmal forces there, smashing several vehicles and arresting a colonel intelligence officer of the 444 Commando Regiment of the Karmal army.

Far from slackening their resistance in severe winter, the Afghan guerrillas, while withholding the enemy attacks, have made successful assaults. The freedom fighters attacked the Defense Ministry of the Karmal regime in Kabul early January, causing heavy damage.

The guerrillas also conducted a sudden attack on the Kandahar radio transmission station on the night of December 31, inflicting a death toll of six Soviet-Karmal troops and extensive destruction to the installations.

Mujahidin Down Soviet Aircraft

OW150355 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] As our radio correspondent reports from Pakistan: According to reports from Afghanistan, Afghan mujahidin brought down a Soviet helicopter over the Panjshir Valley on 3 January, killing the entire crew. On 1 January, the mujahidin, operating in the (Pushkur) region, carried out surprise attacks on Soviet and Karmal forces, and knocked out five enemy military vehicles with rockets, capturing the senior officer of the enemy troops and his second-in-command. On the night of 31 December last year, a guerrilla detachment attacked Qandahar Airport, destroyed 3 aircraft, and killed 12 servicemen of the Soviet and Karmal forces.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIAN ARRIVES FOR VISITSpeaker on PRC Ties

OW111124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Helsinki, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Finnish Parliament Speaker Erkki Pystynen praised China's open-door policy and economic reforms on the eve of his departure for a visit to China and said Finland wishes to increase, trade and economic cooperation with China.

In an interview with XINHUA, Pystynen said China had overcome difficulties so great that they were inconceivable to Europeans or Finns. He said he believes that China will make use of its rich resources in the most effective way to benefit its people.

Finland recognized the People's Republic of China in early 1950s and its relations with the country has had a smooth development since then, he noted.

Commenting on international issues, he said Finland had deplored the weakening of East-West relations and hails the recent Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva as an encouraging sign for improvement.

He expressed the hope that the 35 member states of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CESC) will send high-ranking delegations to participate in the celebrations scheduled for Helsinki this summer to mark the 10th anniversary of the CESC. He stressed that Finland pursues a policy of peace and neutrality and will continue to work for a nuclear-free northern Europe.

On the Finnish Parliament's role in the country's economic development, the Finnish statesman said legislation has been indispensable for the social, tax and other kinds of reforms that enhance the country's economic competitiveness and improve the welfare of its people.

Cooperation between Finland's private and public economic sectors has expanded with remarkable results as a result of legislation, he explained.

Arrives in Beijing

OWL31532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- A Finnish Parliament delegation led by Speaker Erkki Pystynen arrived here this evening starting its eleven-day visit to China as guests of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (N.P.C.).

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Wang Renzhong, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Xie Huaide and Deputy Secretary-General of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Yan Mingfu. Finnish Ambassador to China Risto Hyvarinen was also present.

A National People's Congress delegation led by its Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Xi Zhongxun visited Finland in May 1981.

Wang, Pystynen Hold Talks

OW140918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (N.P.C.), and the visiting Finnish Speaker Erkki Pystynen had a wide-range exchange of views on issues of common interests here this morning. Pystynen, head of a nine-member Finnish parliament delegation, is the second speaker of Finland to visit China since 1956.

Wang said that the delegation's current visit would help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and the development of the friendly ties between the two countries' parliaments. During the more than two-hour talks, the two sides briefed each other on the structure, function and tasks of their own parliaments. Members of the Finnish delegation and Finnish Ambassador to China Risto Hyvarinen attended the talks. Also present were Fu Hao and Xie Huaide, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Yan Minfu, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Meets Wu Xueqian

OW141621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, today told a Finnish Parliament delegation that the key to Chinese foreign policy was achieving a long-term and stable environment of world peace beneficial to China's economic development. At a meeting here this afternoon with the delegation led by Speaker Erkki Pystynen, Wu said China was willing to further promote economic and technical cooperation with all European countries. There were broad prospects for Sino-Finnish economic and trade contacts, he added.

On the international situation, Wu said the people of the world were very much concerned about the two issues of peace and development. Development meant South-North relations, while peace was a matter of East-West relations, primarily U.S.-Soviet relations. Strained relations between the U.S. and Soviet Union would lead to international tensions, so that a relaxation in those relations would help reduce tensions and safeguard world peace, he said.

Pystynen said that Finland would also contribute her efforts to defending world peace. China had made a great impact on the world situation, he added.

Talks With Peng Zhen

OW141729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing January 14 (XINHUA) -- China pursued an independent foreign policy, under which she was willing to promote relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, said here today.

In a meeting with a Finnish parliament delegation led by Speaker Erkki Pystynen, Peng expressed China's appreciation of Finland's positive policy of peace and neutrality. He said China and Finland had good relations. China was now following a policy of opening to the outside world, and economic and trade relations between them should be developed in a quicker pace, he added.

Pystynen said the Finnish people were willing to safeguard peace and promote friendship among the people of all countries in the world.

Finland pursued a neutral foreign policy but still opposed war, he said, and would stand alongside the Chinese people in the struggle to safeguard peace.

He also said he hoped Finland would continue its economic and cultural cooperation with China.

Many countries wanted to cooperate with China under its policy of opening to the outside world, and Sino-Finnish cooperation would benefit both countries, he added.

Peng said China and Finland shared a common goal in international affairs, that of safeguarding peace.

It was possible to uphold peace, or at least postpone world war, as long as all peace-loving countries and people -- including the people of Soviet Union and the United States -- made sustained efforts to safeguard world peace, he said.

Also present at the meeting were Wang Renzhong and Wang Hanbin, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

NPC Holds Banquet

OW141736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress gave a banquet here tonight for a Finnish parliament delegation led by Speaker Erkki Pystynen. Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the N. P. C. Standing Committee, said Sino-Finnish relations had developed well since their establishment 35 years ago. "In the past two or three years, gratifying progress has been made in the friendly contacts and the political, economic and cultural cooperation between our two countries," he added.

Wang noted that China's economic reforms would greatly increase production and create more favorable conditions for economic and technological cooperation and trade with other countries. "Finland has advanced technology and many economic strengths which China should make use of," he said.

China was willing to increase cooperation with Finland to benefit the peoples of both countries, he said.

Speaker Pystynen said that the Finnish people hoped China could achieve its objective of quadrupling its gross annual industrial and agricultural production value by year 2000.

The most important goal of the Finnish foreign policy is to consolidate and strengthen a genuine and just foundation for world peace, he said.

He also called on the nuclear powers to stop producing new, mass destructive weapons, and to control and gradually reduce their present arsenals. Mutual trust and understanding between countries was needed to achieve those goals, he said.

ANALYSIS VIEWS 'BATTERED POUND STERLING'

OW110916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 11 Jan 85

["News Analysis: Battered Pound Sterling Likely to Sag Further (by Yu Chengzhi)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, January 10 (XINHUA) -- The battered pound sterling has plummeted to new depths on the world exchange markets since the beginning of the year and is likely to sag further against the strong dollar. The pound hit a record low against the dollar in trading on Thursday afternoon, dropping to 1.1330 from 1.1575 on the New Year's Eve. Financial experts expressed the fear that the day might come when one pound equals one dollar.

The decline of the pound is mainly attributed to the strength of the dollar. Last year, the U. S. economy rallied. The strongly recovered economy strengthened the dollar's position against the pound on the exchange markets. The U. S. economy is experiencing a slowdown now. But the huge budget deficit will inevitably keep interest rates high which, in turn, will maintain the dollar's position.

Also, the cut in oil prices has become a main factor for the weakening of the pound in recent months. The North Sea oil is the main source of Britain's revenue. But last October, Britain took the lead in price cut, which accordingly affected its income. At present, the OPEC nations can hardly maintain the fixed prices as there is still a glut of oil on the world market. Economists said that if the fall of oil prices continues, a further decline of the pound is expected.

Apart from these external factors, the 10-month-old miners strike, the high unemployment rate, the fact of British products becoming less competitive on the world market -- all this has directly or indirectly weakened the pound in trading.

Besides, the government's monetary policy affected the stability of the pound. This policy, which is characterized by anti-inflation, austerity and tight money supply, resulted in the decline of the inflation rate from 20 percent in 1979 to the present 5 percent. The interest rates gap between the dollar and the pound, in addition to the massive outflow of capital, has hit domestic industries and further undermined the pound's position.

Economists said that a sharp decline of the pound could hardly be averted unless the government starts intervention.

HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION TOURS POLAND

OW150145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 12 Jan 85

[For exclusive use by HEILONGJIANG RIBAO]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- The China Heilongjiang provincial industrial investigation group headed by Vice Governor Gong Benyan ended its visit to Poland and left Warsaw by train for the German Democratic Republic this evening.

The 9-member investigation group arrived in Poland on 2 January. During the visit, members of the group visited six plants in such fields as electronics, building materials, mining machinery, and aeronautic machinery, as well as a leather complex and some foreign trade companies. They also visited Krakow, Rzeszow, Katowice, Lodz, and other Polish cities.

The investigation group was received by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade in a warm and friendly manner. The group was successively received by Gwiazda, undersecretary of state of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade; and by Karski, president of Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade.

OUTGOING ENVOY TO POLAND MEETS WITH JABLONSKI

OW101936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, January 10 (XINHUA) -- President of Poland's Council of State Henryk Jablonski today expressed his satisfaction with the great achievements in developing the relations between Poland and China in the past year.

"This conforms with the demand and aspiration we have expressed time and again," Jablonski told outgoing Chinese Ambassador Yu Hongliang.

While meeting Yu, Jablonski recalled the process of developing the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that bilateral relations, particularly the economic relations, would be developed further.

In the past few days, Marshal of the Sejm (National Assembly) Stanislaw Gucwa, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski and ministers of the government also received the outgoing ambassador.

U.S. PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN BY PALESTINIANS

OW120951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tunis, January 11 (XINHUA) -- The objective of the Palestinian people is to establish an independent state on the Palestinian land, but not to turn the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) into a government-in-exile, a Palestinian source said here this evening. The source told XINHUA that it is also the objective of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights and the occupied land.

He made these remarks in connection with press reports published yesterday that the United States was pressing for a Palestinian government-in-exile.

The reports quoted an unidentified high-ranking U.S. State Department official in Washington as saying that the proposal had gained the approval of Egypt, Jordan and the PLO and that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres voiced no objections when he was in Washington in October.

The reports pointed out that the U.S. proposal would mark the beginning of a U.S.-led peace move to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict and would also "surpass the current controversy over the proposal by some of the parties to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East." However, the source said that the U.S. proposal was nothing new and would only serve its own interest so that the United States could offset its defeat in the Middle East in the past few years.

The United States has a long-term strategy in the Middle East and we cherish no illusion about the United States because it will not change its strategy of supporting Israel, he added.

The source pointed out that the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has won the official recognition of many countries in the world and is entitled to participate in any international conference on the Middle East. If the United States is sincere in solving the Middle East problem, it should enter into dialogues with the PLO, he added. He concluded by saying that the fate of the Palestinian people should be determined by themselves.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI MEETS PRC SPORTS DELEGATION

OW121725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Khartoum, January 12 (XINHUA) -- "My visit to China not long ago further promoted and strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between Sudan and China", said Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri here today when receiving the visiting Chinese sports delegation headed by Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

He praised China's achievements in physical culture, saying the medals won by Chinese sportsmen at the Olympic Games last year indicated outstanding successes in Chinese sports. The president said he wished for further cooperation among athletes of the two countries. The Chinese sports delegation arrived here on January 8 for a five-day visit.

Increase Sports Exchanges

OW141107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Khartoum, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China and the Sudan have agreed to a program of increased sports exchanges, according to a protocol signed here today. In addition, China will present sports gear to Sudanese teams and will send table tennis and volleyball coaches to help train athletes in this west African nation.

The agreement was signed by Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Abu al-Cassim Mohammed Ibrahim, chairman of the Sudanese Supreme Council for Sports and Youth Welfare, after today's discussions. The sports officials confirmed that the two countries will continue to carry out the sports exchanges set up in a Sino-Sudanese cultural cooperation protocol for 1984-1986, which was signed here last November. The two sides also expect exchange visits by basketball and table tennis teams.

After a five-day visit to the country, the Chinese sports delegation left here this afternoon for Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON RWANDA TIES, NPC DELEGATION

Envoy Presents Credentials

OW130158 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] China's new ambassador to Rwanda An Fengshi presented credentials to Rwanda President Habyarimana on 8 January. During the talks, President Habyarimana highly praised the friendship and cooperation between Rwanda and China. He expressed thanks to the Chinese Government for its efforts in assisting Rwanda's economic development, and hoped that bilateral friendly relations will be further developed and friendship between the two peoples will be further enhanced.

Rong Yiren Offers Aid

OW111540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Kigali, January 11 (XINHUA) -- China donated 2,000 tons of maize to Rwanda to help relieve its people of drought effects. This was announced by Rong Yiren, the visiting vice president of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), at a working meeting between an NPC delegation and a delegation of the Rwandan National Development Council.

Council President Maurice Ntahobari thanked the Chinese aid and wished continuous development of friendly relations between the legislative bodies and peoples of the two countries. Earlier, Rong had held talks with Bonaventure Habimana, secretary general of the Rwanda National Revolutionary Movement for Development. Rong arrived here yesterday for a four-day goodwill visit to Rwanda. The NPC delegation is also scheduled to visit Burundi and Zaire.

NPC Delegation Ends Visit

OW141905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Kigali, January 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese national People's Congress (N.P.C.) delegation led by Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, left here for Burundi this morning after its friendly visit to Rwanda. During a meeting with Rong here on January 11, Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana expressed satisfaction over China's aid to Rwanda and the cooperation between the two countries.

After being briefed by Rong on China's political and economic situation, the President said the situation is positive and heartening. "As your friends, we are glad of your success," he said. Habyarimana hoped that the visits and discussions between the legislative bodies of the two countries would become a basis for the Rwandan-Chinese cooperation in the future. During the meeting, Rong Yiren spoke highly of the great and unremitting efforts made by the Rwandan Government and people in developing their national economy. He told the president that China has decided to present 2,000 tons of maize to the Rwandan people caught in drought.

I. 15 Jan 85

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC SENDS ANC MOSQUITO NETS, MEDICINES

OW161744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 14 Jan 85

["Special for Nairobi: China Sends Medicines to ANC" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lusaka, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Zhan Daode of the Chinese Embassy here handed over 542 mosquito nets and several boxes of medicine to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) today. The ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo received the gifts at the Chinese Embassy.

At the handing-over ceremony, Zhan recalled the long standing relations between the ANC and the Chinese Communist party and expressed China's resolute support for the just struggle of the South African people. In his reply, Nzo said that these gifts would be conducive to the health of ANC freedom fighters and strengthen the struggle against the apartheid regime.

CONGOLESE MINISTER LEAVES BEIJING FOR TIANJIN

OW141007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Congolese Minister of Hydraulic Energy Elenga Ngaporo and his party left Beijing this morning to tour Tianjin, one of China's port cities. The Congolese minister arrived here on January 11 at the invitation of the Chinese Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying to discuss with the Chinese side on a project between the two countries of jointly building the Imboulou hydraulic power station on the Lefini River, Congo.

During the talks on January 12 between Ngaporo and Yang Zhenhuai, vice-minister of water resources and electric power and other Chinese officials, the Chinese side briefed the visitors on the development of China's hydraulic energy and the initial design of the Imboulou hydraulic power station.

The joint construction of the station was decided during the visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the Congo in January 1983. A contract on the project was signed by the two countries in May of the same year.

XINHUA HONORS SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY HEAD

OW141808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Mu Qing, director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, gave a banquet for Amadou Dieng, director of l'AGENCE DE PRESSE SENEGALAISE, here tonight. Mu said that internationally, the voice of the Third World was still weak. The news agencies of the Third World countries should unite to break the news monopoly of the Western news agencies and voice the wishes of the Third World peoples. "XINHUA is willing to work for that purpose," he added.

Dieng praised the close relations of the Senegalese and Chinese news agencies, saying that these relations were established on the basis of common ideals.

Also present at the banquet were Zeng Jianhui, deputy director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; and Diame Sarr, first counsellor of the Senegalese Embassy here. Dieng arrived here this morning at the invitation of Mu Qing.

PLA REVIEWS REFORM, MODERNIZATION, DEVELOPMENT

Changing Thinking, Promoting Young

OW141308 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0931 GMT 14 Jan 85

[By correspondents Liu Shunqing, Li Tiance]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- Reviewing the work of rectifying the party organizations during the past year, leading comrades of the PLA General Staff Headquarters party committee recently pointed out that a notable success achieved by the organs of the PLA General Staff Headquarters in rectifying the party organizations lies in their successfully achieving a good beginning in collectively liquidating the influence of "leftist" ideas in the military sphere, in eliminating conventional ideas, in straightening out the guiding thinking for their operation, and in reforming a number of major issues having an important bearing on the development of the Armed Forces. These achievements find expression in:

1. In accordance with the party Central Committee's and the Central Military Commission's scientific analysis of the current situation, and in light of subordinating their work and putting it to the service of the party's general tasks and objectives as well as the general requirement of building a modernized and regularized revolutionary Armed Forces with distinctive Chinese characteristics, the organs of the PLA General Staff Headquarters have worked out plans and measures for party rectification and making corrections. The plans and measures are also for putting forward a tentative general plan and specific measures for reforming the military structure and streamlining its organizations so the PLA's organization can become more adaptable to the needs of modernization and modern warfare. Working in coordination with other departments concerned, organs of the General Staff Headquarters have also taken positive steps to serve the state's economic construction by working out some principles and measures under which certain military facilities have been jointly operated by military and civilian departments, or have been transferred to civilian departments. Thus they have given consideration to the policy of maintaining military secrets and to the policy of opening to other departments.

2. The PLA's operation of mobilization has been restructured. After earnestly settling the new problems in militia work caused by localities' economic reform and the adoption of various systems of production responsibilities in the rural areas, organs of the General Staff Headquarters have readjusted the plan for developing the primary militia by reducing the number of militiamen. This has improved militia quality and reduced the masses' burden. Because of the adoption of certain new conscription measures, servicemen's political consciousness, physical conditions, and educational level have markedly improved.

3. Outmoded concepts of belittling knowledge, science, and technology have been combated. Advanced technology and equipment have been energetically popularized and adopted. This has been a gratifying step in automating military command and office operation. Certain departments have also paid attention to using the reform of training and the results of academic research among the masses to aid the Armed Forces' combat effectiveness, thus solving certain longstanding major problems in training and combat techniques. During party rectification, the General Staff Headquarters has persistently paid special attention to building the leading organs themselves to make sure that their work can keep up with the Armed Forces' modernization. They have promoted a group of college educated cadres in their 40's to the leading groups of various departments and bureaus, thus effectively restructuring their age and educational makeup. Now nearly one-half of the cadres of the organs of the General Staff Headquarters are either college educated, or are pursuing college studies.

Air Force on Evaluating Cadres

OW140221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0121 GMT 13 Jan 85

[By reporter Sun Maoqing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Party rectification has promoted reforms in various fields of work of the People's Air Force. Of the 75 reform projects proposed by the Air Force party committee and leading organs during the period of party rectification, 48 have thus far been put into practice. Further investigations and experimental work are being carried out on 19 of them, and plans for 8 reform projects are being submitted to the headquarters or the Central Military Commissions for examination and approval.

Summarizing the experience in the first stage of party rectification, the Air Force party committee recently demanded that the implementation of the proposed reform projects be grasped as an important task in consolidating and developing achievements in party rectification. Moreover, in view of development of the reform work across the country and in the whole Army and by taking into account the actual situation of the Air Force, it made new reform proposals for conducting the second stage of party rectification to accelerate the pace of modernizing the Air Force.

Upholding the new idea on the use of personnel is the most influential reform that has been carried out by the Air Force. In evaluating cadres, attention is now paid to their political performance, achievements, mistakes, and results in work. The previous "left" idea of evaluating cadres by seeing whether they have "put politics to the fore" has been totally negated. Instead, a cadre's work performance and contributions are taken as the major criteria in his job evaluation. According to this new idea on the use of personnel, the Air Force has, in the course of party rectification, promoted some 200 leading cadres at the divisional level who have basically met the requirements of "making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent." By doing this, the Air Force has taken another step forward in making its cadres ranks younger. In the meantime, action has been taken to demote or dismiss several leading cadres at the corps and divisional levels who have been incompetent in their posts and unable to open up a new situation in their work. This action has changed the state of affairs existing for years where cadres could be promoted but not demoted, and could not be removed from their posts unless they made a major mistake.

Many reforms that the Air Force party committee and leading organs have put into effect by conscientiously keeping to the principle of seeking truth from facts are aimed at replacing old organizational structures, systems, rules, and regulations with new ones. An example is the reform made by the Air Force leading organ in the system of recruiting and training student pilots. The reform has opened a new way for training pilots by selecting and training those individuals who have the knowledge and education equivalent to regular college graduates. This is of far-reaching significance in the modernization of Air Force units.

Navy Serves Grassroots Units

OW130218 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The PLA Navy is improving leadership through party rectification. More than 100 leading organization cadres are leaving today for the forefront of sea defense to serve the grassroots units. Cadres going down to the grassroots level include naval deputy commanders, deputy political commissars, and cadres at and above the army levels. Organized into 25 work groups, they are separately going to naval vessels, all air units, grassroots units, and military academy and schools.

Navy Commander Liu Huaqing and Political Commissar Li Yaowen encourage them to foster the idea of serving the grassroots level. All cadres, whatever their rank, must live among fighters as ordinary soldiers. They must go to the grassroots level and must not run things alone without consulting others. They must help grassroots units sum up experience in military and political training, make reforms, and train able men for both the military and civil departments. It is necessary to keep to the principle of seeking truth from facts. Do not pay lip service. Do not hold back unpleasant information.

Liu Huaqing and Li Yaowen point out: Comrades going down to the grassroots units are not imperial commissioners. They are to bring the good party style restored through party rectification to the grassroots level and solve problems for the grassroots level.

COMMITTEE SETS 3D SESSION OF 6TH NPC FOR MARCH

OW150143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- Members attending the ninth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee held group discussions in the past few days to review the draft decision on convening the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and discuss the agenda for the session. Members proposed that the annual NPC session be held in the first quarter of the year.

Vice Chairman Geng Biao said: It is appropriate to convene the Third Session of the Sixth NPC ahead of time in March. It will finalize, after discussions and revisions, the economic and social development plan and the state budget for the current year. The convening of the NPC session ahead of time will allow the State Council time to revise the economic plan and the budget, based on the deputies' suggestions.

Members Shen Hong and Zhang Binggui said: Convening the Third Session of the Sixth NPC ahead of time is an innovation. It is more appropriate to hold the session after the Spring Festival. As the old Chinese saying goes, "The whole year's work depends on a good start in spring," it is better to implement the annual plan after the Spring Festival.

While reviewing the draft decision on convening the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, many members stressed the strategic importance of education in economic and social development, and called for doing an effective job in education work. Member Yang Naijun said: One of the reasons for the rapid economic development of Jiangsu and Shanghai is their high cultural and educational level. The deputies should discuss and exchange views on education at the NPC session, in order to help the central government understand the situation.

Member Liu Da said: Owing to the development of the rural economy, and the enthusiasm of the masses in setting up schools, there has been great progress in education over the past 2 years. The emergence of better educated, specialized households has enabled the peasants to realize the importance of education. However, the relatively poor quality of primary and middle school teachers remains a serious problem.

Member Ai-Xin-Jue-Luo Fu-Jie said: Education is a fundamental issue. Although the state still faces difficulties in the budget, it is necessary to pay keen attention to such an important question as education.

Membe Zhang Xian Yue said: The question of education is one of investment in intellectual resources, and is very important. The progress we have achieved in our economic development has provided the condition for promoting education.

Member Lin Yu said: Education is an extremely important matter. In view of the fairly large number of illiterates in the country, it is necessary to make greater efforts, and pay keen attention to education, beginning in the preschool. Bolder measures should be adopted to adapt education to meet the growing needs of the situation. It is necessary to promote education at various levels, through various channels, and in various forms. Attention should also be given to on-the-job educational training. In rural areas, some children have stopped going to school in order to provide an extra labor force for the family. Therefore, it is necessary to reinforce compulsory education.

UNIVERSITY COMPROMISES AFTER STUDENTS PROTEST

HK150800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 15 Jan 85

[By Lawrence MacDonald]

[Text] Peking, Jan 15 (AFP) -- Authorities at a Peking university have announced a compromise with students on a dispute over educational stipends which sparked a protest campaign featuring the use of banned wall posters. Observers said the Peking Normal University's flexible response to the unusual protest was in keeping with a slight loosening of controls on the freedom of expression that has followed recent major economic reforms.

The student protest centered on the university's implementation of an Education Ministry directive eliminating a monthly stipend of 18 yuan (slightly more than six dollars) during winter and summer breaks. The regulation has been in effect since 1983 and affects all students who began their studies after 1982.

More than a week after some 50 wall posters on coloured paper and newsprint appeared on the university cafeteria and two adjacent buildings, half were still in place today. Authorities feared that removing the posters would provoke even greater unrest, students told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. A spokesman at the teachers' training college said the posters could stay up as long as students did not add more.

Several posters alleged that money which should have gone to first and second year students was being given to outstanding students in a bid to apply economic incentives to education. The posters included barbed attacks on university authorities for allegedly "starving" the students and one which asked sarcastically "Is this your idea of reforms?"

A university spokesman said that since the protest, which included a brief boycott of classes by some students, the money saved by cutting the stipends would be made available to those who had financial difficulties. Any that remained would be awarded in merit scholarships, he added.

The spokesman said the protest had broken out because first and second year students feared they would be unable to get train fare to the provinces for the lunar New Year, a traditional time of family reunions, which falls on February 20 this year. He added that the students had not raised any new objections since the university replied to their suggestions on January 7, two days after the posters first appeared.

Students who stopped to examine the posters on their way to lunch said they were satisfied that the administration had at least tried to meet their concerns. They added that they were not hopeful of regaining the entire stipend. One poster showed a sketch of a Buddah in deep meditation labelled "the leaders" with a call for a quick answer to student demands. The Buddah is regularly mentioned in satirical Chinese references to do-nothing cadres. Wall posters or "dazibao", a prominent feature of the Maoist Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), have not been seen in significant numbers in China since they were banned under the 1980 Constitution.

The protest was seen by observers here as part of a nationwide, spontaneous drive to take advantage of the country's relatively relaxed political atmosphere to defend student interests. Student demonstrations erupted at the traditionally volatile Peking University last month over what student considered excessively strict limitations and poor living conditions. Last May students at Nanking University took to the streets to protest reports that the university was to be demoted from China's league of elite institutions.

Chinese student protests have historically been a catalyst for larger political movements.

HU YAOBANG WRITES QINGDAO UNIVERSITY INSCRIPTION

OW142353 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] According to a report by ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO [CHINA EDUCATION NEWS], the Qingdao City CPC Committee and the Qingdao City People's Government have decided to found Qingdao University with local funds, in order to invigorate the economy of the city and further promote the policy of opening to the outside world. The plan was officially approved by the Ministry of Education recently. Comrade Hu Yaobang has written an inscription for the name of the university.

The university will have 3,000 students during the initial stages, rising to a total of 10,000. The duration of study for students of regular standing will be 4 years, and for special students 2 to 3 years. The university will have Departments of Foreign Trade, International Finance, Economic Management, Law, Electronics, Foreign Languages, Light Industry, and Chinese Language. The university will accept nonresident students, who will pay tuition. The school will not be responsible for job placement for students upon graduation. Graduates will be selected by employing units on their merits. Employing units and the university will establish a direct link, and certain students will be admitted for special needs by the employing units. Preferential treatment will be given to various localities, units, and individuals who contribute funds for the setting up of the university.

The president of the university will have overall responsibility, and various department heads will have responsibility for their respective departments. Teachers will be employed on a contract basis. Students' living, service, and work will be socialized, with food, lodging, and other living needs handled by the society, and students will be organized to take part in work-study programs.

WAN LI SENDS MESSAGE TO YOUTH GREENING MEETING

OW121101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 9 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chinese youth in our time must determine to put an end to the country's history of a lack of forests and trees in their generation.

In his greeting letter to a national meeting, which opened in Lanzhou today, to commend young tree planters, Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Council, and chairman of the Central Greening Committee, expressed this hope. More than 300 "shock workers" from all over the country, who have contributed to the greening of the motherland, gathered in Lanzhou to sum up the results in afforestation in the past few years, discuss the greening plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, and receive honors given by the Central Greening Committee and the Communist Youth League of China's Central Committee. Liu Yandong, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, made a report, on behalf of the CYL Central Committee. She said: Currently, our country's forestry ranks 120th in the world. The party and the Government are determined to drastically change the situation within the next 50 years, and increase the afforested areas in the country from the present 1.7 billion mu to 4 billion mu, thereby carrying out the goal of making agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandary "play equally important roles."

Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, extended congratulations and gratitude to the meeting on behalf of the various people in Gansu. The Gansu provincial party committee and the provincial people's government presented silk banners to some 30 units from all over the country. Zhang Baoshun, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Responsible comrades of Gansu Province and the Lanzhou Military Region attended the ceremony.

Meeting Ends

HK130238 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The national meeting to commend youths and juveniles in greening the motherland concluded in Lanzhou on 12 January. Liu Yandong, member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, presided at the closing ceremony. Zhang Baoshun, alternate member of the Secretariat, read out a decision of the National Greening Commission and the CYL Central Committee on commending shock teams and shock hands in greening the motherland. Ma Yuhuai, member of the Central Greening Commission, deputy deputy director of its General Office, and adviser to the Ministry of Forestry, made a speech at the close of the gathering. He stressed: Planting trees and forests, greening the motherland, and expanding our forestry resources is not only the requirement of the rapid development of socialist modernization but, more important, is an urgent task for conserving the nation's soil and promoting ecological balance. The central authorities have therefore regarded greening the motherland as a major national policy, and have demanded that forest cover increase from the present 12 percent to the 20 percent by the end of the century.

Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, Military District, and CPPCC: Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Nie Dajiang, Lu Kejian, Li Bin, Hou Zongbin, (Lu Ming), (Zhou Yuechi), and Wang Haishan. Also present were (Zhang Jingtao) and (Sun Ping), responsible comrades of the Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

CHEN MUHUA WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR JIANGSU PAPER

OW141215 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] JIANGSU SHICHANG BAO [JIANGSU MARKET INFORMATION] was formally published and put on sale starting 1 January 1985. Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Jiangsu Governor Gu Xiulian wrote inscriptions for the inaugural issue.

FANG YI PRAISES ELECTRONICS-RADIO JOURNAL

OW140117 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Since its inauguration 30 years ago, WUXIANDIAN [RADIO], New China's first publication on electronics popularization, has brought up thousands upon thousands of radio lovers and technical personnel. Through WUXIANDIAN, many young people have stepped into the world of electronics. Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, has praised the journal for bringing up over a generation of talented people.

WANG ZHEN MEETS SELF-STUDY GRADUATES 7 JAN

OW110634 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 7 Jan 85

[By reporters Zhang Baorui and Shen Sizhu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA) -- A meeting was held in the Huairan Hall at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon to issue diplomas to 823 cadres and workers in Beijing after they passed examinations on self-study courses for institutions of higher learning in this municipality. They were to be able to receive their college graduation certificates. Comrade Wang Zhen received representatives of the graduates during the meeting. He warmly praised the graduates for playing an exemplary vanguard role in self-study during the period to revitalize the Chinese nation. He spoke highly of their self-study efforts and the great significance of self-study in the common endeavor to improve the party's style and the standards of social conduct and invigorate the Chinese nation's spirit.

The meeting was addressed by Peng Peiyun, vice minister of education; Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department; and Zeng Delin, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department. Peng Peiyun said: Examinations for self-study students at the level of higher learning are being gradually popularized throughout the country and are usually held in 24 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Nearly 1 million people have participated in examinations on 34 self-study speciality courses. Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, also attended the meeting and encouraged the self-study students who took part in the examinations.

FANG YI URGES ACADEMY TO GUIDE S&T REFORM

OW141418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 13 Jan 85

[By reporter Zhuo Peirong]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, said today that the highest reform priority for the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS] is to give research institutes greater decisionmaking authority so that their operations can be further invigorated.

Addressing the closing session of the CAS 1985 working conference, Fang Yi urged the academy to stand at the forefront of reform of the scientific and technological structure. He pointed out that reform of the scientific and technological structure is an important project this year, and as the CAS is the main force of China's scientific research, its success in reform will have a significance influence on the nation's scientific and technological development.

Fang Yi said: Research institutes are bastions where scientists and technicians work for the four modernizations. The central issues of their reform lie in further invigorating their operation, promoting their ties with society, and setting higher standards for their research. In the past, their research budgets were taken care of by the state, the achievements of their research were transferred to other departments free of charge, and control over their operation was too rigid. The situation of eating from the same big pot must be thoroughly changed. The research institutes should establish wider contracts with society and diversify the sources of their budgets. They should, in particular, promote their lateral ties with local authorities, enterprises and schools of higher education. When they do so, the research institutes will have greater, not fewer, responsibilities. From now on, CAS organs must streamline their administration, delegate greater authority to lower departments, exert greater efforts in studying feasible policies, and help research institutes resolve their actual problems.

Fang Yi also discussed the issue of commercialization of technological research achievements. He stressed: When we talk about the need to respect knowledge and qualified personnel, we must, first of all, respect intellectuals' work, do away with the outmoded concept that science and technology are worthless, and let the values of scientific and technological achievements be properly appraised on the market. Change is inevitable, and we must follow the development trend. However, we must analyze and solve different issues specifically. We should work out overall and specific plan for research projects that cannot be commercialized in the near future. We should have greater foresight.

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS HONOR PROF HANS MILLER

OW131445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1349 GMT 11 Jan 85

[By reporter Zhang Baorui]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Public Health sponsored a meeting at the CPPCC National Committee Auditorium this afternoon to mark the 46th anniversary of the participation in the Chinese revolution by Professor Hans Miller, a doctor of German ancestry. Yang Shangkun, Cheng Zihua, Huang Hua, Kang Keqing, and Lu Zhengcao attended the meeting. Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, sent a bouquet to express her greetings.

In July 1939, seething with strong hatred toward fascism and a strong desire to support the Chinese people's just cause, Miller, who was then only 24 and just acquired his doctorate degree of medicine from Switzerland's Basel University, made the long, arduous journey to Yanan, the secret place of revolution. Three months later, he went to the front of the war of resistance against Japan to serve the wounded and the sick. During the liberation war, he went to serve in northeast China, disregarding fatigue. After liberation, he served as president of the Shenyang Medical College Hospital, professor of internal medicine of Beijing's Jishuitan Hospital, and vice president and adviser of the Beijing Medical College, and member of the CPPCC National Committee. In 1957, he was gloriously admitted into the CPC. Under his guidance, the Hepatitis Institute of the Beijing Medical College developed a vaccine for B-type hepatitis on 1 July 1975, filling a blank in our country's medical sciences.

Speaking at the meeting, Cui Yueli, minister of public health, warmly praised Prof Miller for his "ambition and communist consciousness during his remaining years," and his dedication to the four modernizations. He also thanked Prof Miller for his contributions to China, his second motherland.

ZHAO ZIYANG MODELS SHANGHAI-MADE CLOTHES

OWL41930 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Two new garments -- the "Kaqu shirt" and the "jacket" -- have been successfully designed and finalized by the Shanghai Hongyi garment factory in response to a suggestion made by Premier Zhao Ziyang, it is learned by our reporter from the garment factory. When the premier was on an inspection tour in Shanghai some time ago, he suggested that jackets made of cotton cloth be popularized.

While in Shanghai, Premier Zhao tried on one of these jackets whose outer layer was made with corduroy. Premier Zhao said: Wearing the jacket, one looks young, natural, unrestrained, and light. Such garments are suitable for all occasions. He specially emphasized that China has had bumper cotton harvests in the past few years and there are many cotton goods available. We should advocate wearing garments made of cotton. But the pattern and style should be new and true to the times. When he tried on the "Kaqu," he also suggested that it would be better if the zipper could reach all the way to the neck so that the shirt can keep one warm in the winter.

As he put on the jacket, Premier Zhao also had a tie on, which looked very harmonious and made him appear full of vigor. At the time, one functionary by his side commented: You look 10 years younger with that jacket on you. Not very sure about what he said, Premier Zhao replied: What, you think only young people can wear such garments? Director Liu Yushan of the Hongyi factory cut in by saying: Premier Zhao, he said he thought you looked 10 years younger with this jacket on. Breaking into a smile, Premier Zhao heartily remarked: That's exactly why jackets should be popularized!

NAVY'S LIU HUAQING ON AIDING NATION'S ECONOMY

HK120356 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Jan 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Chen Guanfeng]

[Text] The Chinese Navy is preparing to devote more of its manpower and facilities to civilian endeavours that will aid the nation's economic development, according to its commander, Liu Huaqing. Its comprehensive programme will include opening more Navy-operated harbours, airfields and other military facilities to civilian use, participating in State projects, producing non-military products, launching air transport companies with local governments, and training civilian professionals.

"All our work will be centred on the country's modernization programme from now on," the commander told CHINA DAILY in an exclusive interview. "But this does not mean that we will give up our major role as a national defence force," the commander emphasized. "Our principle is to contribute as much as possible to the country's economic development at the same time insuring that our military quality does not decline," he said.

Last year, the Navy took part in nearly 560 State projects, including the construction of the Beilun Port in Zhejiang Province and a large oil port for the Shengli Oilfield in Shandong Province. Its factories, after producing enough to supply the Navy, all have taken up manufacturing of non-military products. Last year, output of non-military items amounted to about 30 percent of the Navy factories' total output.

More than 10,000 civilians last year received training in navigation, vehicle driving, offshore engineering and other professions in courses conducted by the Navy. The Navy's planes also have begun carrying civilian goods. Many of the Navy's harbours and airfields have been opened to civilian use in recent years, and all its hospitals are receiving civilian patients. Some of its base camps have been evacuated and turned over to local governments to be developed as tourist spots. The Huangpu Military Academy in Guangdong Province, for example, has been handed over to Guangzhou City and is now receiving both Chinese and foreign tourists, though it had been a military citadel for more than half a century. "We have decided to evacuate all similar camps so that they may be developed into tourist spots," Liu said.

According to Liu, the Navy has expertise in port design and construction, underwater projects, sea rescues, ocean surveys and development, ocean transport, shipbuilding and maintenance, and construction of bridges, reservoirs and hydropower stations. "We are determined to capitalize on this capacity by participating more fully in the country's economic construction. This will benefit both the country and the Navy.

Participation in economic construction has been a long tradition of China's Armed Forces since their establishment. The late Chairman Mao Zedong had characterized the Armed Forces as a combat force, a work force and a production force since the 1930's. "We are just carrying forward this tradition," the commander said. "This is why our soldiers can readily take up construction work after demobilization."

AVIATION INDUSTRY TO PRODUCE CIVILIAN GOODS

OW141437 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] A meeting of leading cadres of various units and enterprises under the Ministry of Aeronautics concluded today. The meeting explicitly pointed out. From now on, China's aviation industry should concentrate its efforts to develop products for civilian use while ensuring the fulfillment of production for military purposes. It is necessary to promptly establish a system of integrating the production of items for military purposes with the production of items for civilian use.

Our aviation industry will gradually provide improved versions of several types of Chinese-made airplanes for civilian use and cooperate with foreign countries in the research and manufacturing of new-type passenger airplanes, multipurpose airplanes, and helicopters as well as in the development and production of various types of late model small aircraft. The aviation industry should also give full play to its technological advantage, develop the production of various types of steam turbines for industrial use and cooling systems for motor vehicles and motorcycles, and offer service for key state construction projects and technological transformation in promoting the national economy.

DENG LIQUN TO HEAD CPC GROUP ON CADRE TRAINING

OW112120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular transmitting the "Report on the Work of Stepping-Up Training of Cadres" by the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee.

The CPC Central Committee circular pointed out that the large-scale and regular on-the-job training of cadres as well as the elevation of political and job-performance quality and management standards among the contingent of cadres are part of the fundamental basis for the realization of "four modernizations" among the contingent of cadres. The circular stressed that the work on cadre training should stick to reality and quality, avoid blindly seeking objectives, and have a high level. Priority should be given to training management, law, finance, and accounting personnel who are badly needed in the course of economic structural reform and in the national economic development. Effective measures should be taken and the pace of training should be accelerated for those persons who are under 45 and whose educational levels are below middle and vocational school.

The report of the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee pointed out that the work on cadre training entered a new period of development after the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The training program has evolved into all-round training centered on Marxist-Leninist theory, the party's principles and politics, and cultural, scientific, and professional knowledge. The work has developed into a complete range of training for various departments and levels of cadres with emphasis on the on-the-job training for leading and reserve cadres.

The report asked the various localities to continue their present work as well as to make plans for the future, fully realize the pressing nature and strategic significance of the work of cadre training, and strive to raise, especially within the leading bodies, the quality of political theory and job performance among the contingent of cadres. We must proceed from reality and give different treatment, formulate different training objectives, and avoid a "uniform standard" for those cadres of various social backgrounds, types, ages, and educational levels. We must institute a rotating system of giving a half-year's training to cadres of various offices every three years. We must also constantly sum up experience, and develop teaching methodology, examinations, and field-practice methods that are suited to the special characteristics of the cadres and that ensure training quality.

In order to strengthen the leadership over the work of training the cadres, the CPC Central Committee decided to set up a central leading group for the education of cadres. Deng Liqun was appointed head of the group, and Yuan Baohua, Du Runsheng, Wang Zhaohua, and Zeng Delin were appointed deputy heads.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES CAAC'S RESTRUCTURE REPORT

OW140830 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- On 7 January The State Council approved the "Report on Reforming the Management Structure of the Civil Aviation Departments" submitted by the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and sent a circular to all areas and departments calling on them to study and implement it seriously.

The State Council's circular points out: Reform in the management structure of China's civil aviation departments will certainly promote the development of our civil aviation. It is of important significance in implementing the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. At present, all departments in all localities are actively supporting and promoting the development of civil aviation. That is very good. However, local authorities should proceed step by step, and in a well-guided manner in developing their aviation services.

The establishment of aviation enterprises must be reported to the CAAC for approval; the opening of international routes must be through talks between foreign countries concerned and the CAAC exclusively on behalf of the state; opening domestic routes must be examined and approved by the CAAC's departments concerned in accordance with stipulations; all local departments and airline companies, when purchasing aircraft for civil use, should work out purchasing plans, and aircraft shall be purchased through the CAAC's coordination and overall planning so as to avoid dealing with foreign aircraft corporations separately.

The essence of the CAAC's "Report on Reforming the Management Structure of the Civil Aviation Departments" is: To promote the great development of the civil aviation enterprises, we must reform the present civil aviation departments' management structure, which does not separate government from enterprise functions. The principle of reform is to separate government from enterprise functions and to simplify administration and delegate power to units at the lower level. After separating government from enterprise functions, the CAAC, as an organ of the State Council in charge of civil aviation affairs, will play an administrative role and no longer directly engage in business operations. The present four-level civil aviation administration will be changed into a three-level administration: CAAC, the provincial, autonomous region and municipal civil aviation bureaus, and the aviation stations. To unify and strengthen flight control, it is necessary to set up a certain number of civil aviation control centers throughout the country, whose main task is to coordinate and control flights. New airports for civil use will be built and old ones will be expanded by pooling investments of the state, local departments and enterprises to speed up construction.

All civil aviation enterprises must be independent of the administrative departments they belonged to in the past and become economic entities undertaking independent accounting, with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses. Enterprises will own aircraft, equipment, workshops and other fixed assets, as well as circulating funds, will manage flights, aircraft affairs and business matters, and will enjoy full power of decision in production, management, use of funds, setting up organizations, adopting personnel systems and awarding and punishing staff members and workers. It is necessary to develop business actively, launch rational competitions, guarantee safety in production, improve service, and increase economic results. To speed up the construction of civil aviation, we must fully develop the enthusiasm of local departments, support them in running various aviation enterprises in a planned way, actively develop provincial and interprovince airlines, and start specialized flight businesses. It is necessary to establish step by step groups of aviation enterprises at multiple levels and create a vivid situation in which backbone aviation enterprises, local aviation enterprises and small aviation enterprises coexist.

STATE COUNCIL RULES ON SELF-SUPPORTED STUDY ABROAD

OW131401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Council, in its recent "Draft Regulations on Self-Supported Study Abroad," points out that, regardless of school record, age, or length of employment, individual Chinese citizens may apply for permission to study abroad as undergraduate or graduate students or to undertake advanced studies, provided they have obtained through legitimate procedures financial support or scholarships in foreign exchange and the necessary enrollment papers.

Study abroad at one's own expense is one way to train needed personnel, it is also one phase of implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and introducing overseas intellectual resources into our country.

In its document, the State Council urges governments at all levels and basic-level units to support and care for those who study abroad at their own expense. It points out in the "regulations" that students engaged in professional studies, graduate students, and undergraduate students may file their applications for study abroad at their own expense with their universities or units, and that their status as students of their universities will be retained for 1 year after they have gone abroad. Graduating students engaged in professional studies, undergraduates, and graduate students, who are subject to the state's centralized assignment distribution system after graduation, should first comply with the state's assignments and then file their applications for study abroad at their own expense with their work units after they have reported their presence there. Normally, workers who apply for study abroad at their own expense may have their posts reserved for them with their pay suspended. Should they want to resign, their resignation should be approved. People who pursue advanced studies abroad and return home to work within 5 years will have this period included in their length of employment; but for those who return home to work after 5 years, their length of employment should be the length of employment before they go abroad added to the length of employment after they return. Examination and approval of personnel who apply to study abroad at their own expense shall be handled in accordance with regulations of the public security departments. If the applicants are students or workers, the opinions of their universities or units are required. All expenses, including living expenses, tuitions, medical expenses, and traveling expenses, shall be borne by the personnel who study abroad at their own expense. The state, however, will provide the traveling expenses for the return trip for those who study abroad at their own expense (including students studying abroad at their own expense who later apply to be handled as students studying abroad at government expense) and who have acquired master's or doctoral degrees.

Regarding employment and pay of personnel who return home after studying abroad at their own expense, the "regulations" point out that after they return home, these personnel should be given jobs according to the principles of applying what they learned to actual use and of respecting their respective wishes. Personnel pursuing advanced studies abroad who require job placements in regions and departments in addition to their own shall be examined by the departments to which they belong, or by the departments in charge of scientists and technicians of their respective provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the central government. Their cases will be referred to the State Science and Technology Commission's Bureau of Scientists and Technicians, which will arrange their placements. Students pursuing graduate, undergraduate, or professional studies abroad at their own expense who request a state assignment after their graduation may contact Chinese embassies or consulates abroad, which will refer their cases to the departments concerned at home. After returning home, these personnel will be assigned jobs the same way as graduate students or undergraduate students who have accomplished their studies abroad at the government's expense. The pay and titles of these returnees will be handled the same way as those who study abroad at the government's expense. During their stay abroad, personnel studying abroad at their own expense may return home for family visits, vacations, or on-the-job training. There is no limit to how frequently they may return. They may come and go as they wish, but have to bear their own expenses.

The "regulations" also point out that the mainstay workers of educational, research, and production units (personnel with titles corresponding to or higher than assistant researcher, lecturer, engineer, chief physician, and personnel with corresponding titles, as well as outstanding literary and art workers, athletes, mainstay personnel of official organs, and personnel with special skills or talents) and students who have completed their graduate studies (including those who will graduate this year) who apply to go abroad to study at their own expense, must obtain the concurrence of the units where they work.

Depending on their affiliations, their applications should be reviewed by the State Council's competent authorities, or by the departments in charge of the administration of scientists and technicians of their respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, while their cases should be handled according to the procedures for students who go abroad to study at government expense. Personnel who have completed their undergraduate studies at universities (including students to be graduated this year) and students pursuing graduate studies who apply to study abroad at their own expense may choose to either have their cases handled according to regulations for personnel going abroad to study at their own expense, or according to regulations for personnel going abroad to study at government expense. If they wish, personnel pursuing graduate studies abroad at their own expense may have their status changed to become self-supported personnel but treated as government-supported personnel; they will be issued "certificates of state-dispatched personnel studying abroad" by Chinese embassies or consulates in foreign countries. Within the approved period of staying abroad, self-supported personnel studying abroad who have the status of government-supported personnel studying abroad and whose length of employment is over 2 years will continue to receive their pay from their original units at home during this period, and the way of calculating their length of employment will be the same as that of those who pursue advanced studies abroad at their own expense. Self-supported graduate students studying abroad who have the status of government-supported students, including those personnel pursuing advanced studies abroad who become graduate students during their stay abroad, will receive the same subsidies and pay at home as government-supported graduate students sent by the state. Should they really have difficulties in raising money for returning home, self-supported students studying abroad who have the status of government-supported students will receive traveling expenses for their return trip, provided that they will return home to work according to schedule.

The "regulations" also point out that, after returning home, personnel who pay their own way to study at foreign universities but fail to graduate will be employed according to their capabilities by the labor and personnel affairs departments of the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government where they lived before going abroad, and that their pay will be the same as that of personnel of the same categories at home.

The State Council also declares in its document that the regulations become effective on 26 December 1984, the date they are promulgated, and that the previous regulations on study abroad at one's own expense are abolished. It is learned that an office providing consultation services for students who intend to study abroad has been set up at the Beijing Languages Institute.

FRAMED REPORTERS CASE NOT HANDLED AFTER 1 YEAR

HK140951 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 4

["Newsletter" by reporter Wu Xinghua: "Refusing To Implement Provincial Party Committee's Instructions -- How Long Will Procrastination on the Problem of the Responsible Person of Changsha Industrial and Commercial Bureau's Framing Reporters Continue Before It Is Dealt With?"]

[Text] On 10 January last year, RENMIN RIBAO published a letter entitled "The Issue of the Framing of Reporters by the Responsible Person of the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau Should Be Seriously Handled," which had been sent to the newspaper by a reporter. A whole year has elapsed; however, nothing has been done to handle the issue of the framing of reporters by the responsible person of the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau.

In March 1983, four news units, namely JINGJI RIBAO, HUNAN RIBAO, the Hunan people's broadcasting station, and television Hunan (the latter three news units hereinafter being collectively referred to as the three news units in Hunan), successively reported that the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau had wrongly crushed the Zhonghua Cooperative Department Store and its responsible person. On 22 and 23 July the same year, one after another, the three news units in Hunan disclosed that the responsible person of the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau resisted criticism and unreasonably prevented reporters from gathering news. The responsible person of the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau was very angry at this. Thus, on many occasions and by various means, he vilified and framed reporters, thus creating a sensation in Changsha. In late August 1983, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee decided to organize a provincial investigation team to inquire into and handle the case. However, under the influence of its chief responsible comrade and in violation of the spirit of the instructions issued by the provincial CPC Committee, the team did not listen to much of what was reported to it. In September of the year before last, when the reporters of the three news units approached this chief responsible comrade and tried to report to him what had really happened, he said with a bureaucratic air: "I do not have time to talk to you. You had better stay where you are. You have already approached Comrade so-and-so (a responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee), why approach me now?" Later, upon the repeated insistence of the leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee, he reluctantly listened to people's opinions twice. However, these opinions could not affect him and he persisted in his old ways. In the face of much irrefutable evidence, this chief responsible comrade of the investigation team simply defended the mistakes of the responsible person of the industrial and commercial bureau or made false countercharges against the reporters by confusing right and wrong. The Zhonghua Cooperative Department Store, which was basically within the law but which had some defects and problems, was accused of "being an illegal individual household." The reports prepared by the reporters were accused of being "emotional," "impulsive," and "detrimental to unity." In short, he tried by all means to justify the industrial and commercial bureau's responsible person's framing of the reporters. In violation of the opinions of the State Administration of Industry and Commerce on how the department store should be handled, he absolved the responsible person of the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau of his responsibility for erroneously treating an individual household and for framing the reporters.

In late July 1983, Zhong Xiaosi, deputy chief of the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau, went to Beijing to report the case to the authorities. In addition, to arbitrarily accusing the Zhonghua Cooperative Department Store of various crimes, he also, on the basis of evidence made up by himself, accused the reporters of obstructing the industrial and commercial bureau's announcement of its decisions on how to handle the Zhonghua Cooperative Department Store and of defending the responsible person of the department store, thus making it possible for the bureau to announce its decisions. In addition, Zhong Xiaosi also accused the HUNAN RIBAO report, which criticized them for preventing the reporters from gathering news on "21 July," of being an "inflammatory report." In this way, he fooled the State Industry and Commerce Administration into issuing a report titled "Reporters in Changsha Seriously Disturbed the Industrial and Commercial Administrative Department's Handling of a Case," (Supplementary Issue No 5) [as published]. (On 6 September last year, the state administration sent an official communication to various departments to withdraw the brief report.) The brief report was presented to the CPC Central Committee, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the departments and commissions concerned, and various news units.

In late July 1983, the Changsha Industrial and Commercial Bureau submitted a report entitled "On the Reporters of the Provincial Press, Television, and Radio Stations Supporting Illegal Individual Peddlers and Interfering in the Work of our Bureau in Handling Cases" to the provincial Industrial and Commercial Bureau, which framed the reporters, saying that they "supported the illegal individual peddlers and that the gathering of news by the reporters on 21 July 1983 was actually a demonstration against the industrial and commercial administrative management executive organ staged by the illegal individual peddlers Huang Xilin and Tan Nianxun, in collaboration with the reporters. With swollen arrogance, they impaired the image of the industrial and commercial administrative management organ." The report also pointed out that the news gathered on 21 July "distorted and fabricated the facts" and vilified the responsible person of the Changsha Industrial and Commercial Bureau by saying that "he was afraid of being interviewed by reporters." They also used the practice of the "Cultural Revolution" and distributed the report submitted to the provincial Industrial and Commercial Bureau to the departments concerned of the prefecture, cities, and counties of the whole province. With the support of the responsible person, the cadre of the city Industrial and Commercial Bureau in charge of the case lodged a complaint entitled "On HUNAN RIBAO, Hunan Television Station, and Hunan Broadcasting Station Openly Shielding Illegal Individual Households and Launching a Personal Attack Against Me," in which he framed allegations that "the reporters persisted in shielding Huang and Tan" and tried to conceal the fact of their illegal businesses" with "ulterior motives." He also abused the reporters as "ruffians."

On 15 September 1983, the city Industrial and Commercial Bureau issued its Document No 41 and distributed it to the industrial and commercial bureaus of various districts, counties, and suburbs. In the document, the head of the bureau tried to get rid of the "interference from the reporters," by saying: "In the work of industrial and commercial administrative management at present, we have encountered interference from various quarters. Particularly in handling the case of the Zhonghua Cooperative Department Store, the interference from press reporters has caused ideological confusion among the cadres and staff members and has impaired the morale of cadres and the progress of work."

In July and August 1983, the responsible person of Changsha Industrial and Commercial Bureau brazenly encroached upon civil rights. He sent people to illegally investigate the units where the reporters went, the cars in which they traveled, and the people whom they contacted. He even asked these people to put on sunglasses when shadowing the reporters and collecting "materials on the reporters being entertained by the individual households." The responsible person of the city Industrial and Commercial Bureau also publicly spread views on several occasions framing the reporters, such as "the reporters attended feasts given by individual households," traveled in cars rented by them," and "accepted bribes," and "some reporters were relatives of the individual households," and so on and so forth.

The false charges against and personal attacks on the reporters by the responsible person of the city Industrial and Commercial Bureau had an adverse influence on society.

However, the chief responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee investigation team avoided the above facts, concealed the illegal practices of the responsible person of the city Industrial and Commercial Bureau, and tried to absolve him from guilt.

When the chief responsible comrade of the investigation team submitted the investigation findings to the responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee on 8 August 1984, he unexpectedly said that the findings resulted from "consultations with various quarters." As a matter of fact, the investigation findings which absolved the responsible person of the city Industrial and Commercial Bureau from blame were submitted without consulting the reporters.

When the responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee was informed of the case, he immediately wrote a letter to the chief responsible comrade of the investigation team and pointed out that "the findings must not be transmitted, those already transmitted must be recalled." The chief responsible comrade of the investigation team did not implement this instruction in earnest, which led to grave consequences. Because the chief responsible comrade of the investigation team adopted the attitude of shielding and concealing the problems of the responsible comrade of the Changsha Industrial and Commercial Bureau in conducting investigation, no measures have so far been taken to handle the issue of vilifying and framing the reporters.

Coverup Alleged

HK140949 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 4

["Random Talk" column by Shi Jiao: "The 'Cause' of the Cause"]

[Text] Why has the case of the responsible person of Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau framing reporters not yet been handled? According to a letter sent by the reporters, it was because the main responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee investigation group covered up the mistakes of the responsible person of the Industrial and Commercial Bureau. Why did the main responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee investigation group do so? The letter did not mention the point. However, when we explain and analyze the cause and effect of the matter, people will easily understand the "cause" of the cause.

Early in 1981, with the approval of the departments concerned in charge of industrial and commercial administration, Huang Xilin and Tan Nianxun, both people awaiting employment, jointly took over the running of the "Zhonghua Cooperative Department Store." After the start of business, the trade of the store was brisk. Some people in the society spread a rumor that the store had "made a profit of several hundred thousand yuan." The Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau believed this rumor, and sent people to the store to examine the accounts and goods, and investigate the background of the persons concerned. In the spring of 1983, JINGJI RIBAO and three press and broadcasting units in Hunan Province reported this event, criticizing the erroneous acts of Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau as violating policy. The responsible person of the bureau was annoyed at the report, and framed the reporters.

The main responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee investigation group maintained that the acts taken by the Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Bureau to strike at the individual households were correct, and that the criticism made by the reporters was wrong. Therefore, he intended to take action to "protect" the responsible person of Changsha City Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau, and refused to uphold justice for the reporters who sided with the individual households. He put an equal-sign between individual households with some shortcomings and economic criminals. That was the "cause" of the cause.

Finally, we would like to ask a question: Has the main responsible comrade of the Hunan provincial CPC Committee investigation group attended the second phase party rectification? If he has not yet done so, we hope that when he takes part in the second phase party rectification, he will conscientiously examine the "leftist" ideological influence in his mind. When he participated in the party rectification of the first phase, why did he fail to rectify and correct his mistakes with regard to handling the case of framing reporters? As far as he is concerned, does this not mean that the party rectification has been reduced to mere formality? We do not know whether he has thought of this matter.

HE GUANG DISCUSSES LABOR CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK120822 Beijing CONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Report by Han Jiyou: "Speed Up the Popularization of the Labor Contract System" -- He Guang, vice minister of labor and personnel, answers questions raised by the reporter]

[Text] In Zhengzhou from 23 to 28 November, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel held a national meeting on exchanging experiences in the trial implementation of the labor contract system. The meeting decided to speed up the popularization of the labor contract system and to correct the shortcomings of the present fixed employment system. After the meeting, we asked He Guang, vice minister of labor and personnel, questions concerning the nature and basic contents of the labor contract system as well as the significance of reforming the present employment system.

Question: Why should we reform the present employment system?

Answer: China's present fixed employment system has its positive aspect. But its negative aspect, that is, the practice of giving everyone an "iron rice bowl," which has fostered the habit of "eating from the same big pot," is becoming more and more prominent in the course of reforming the economic structure. Enterprises do not have the decision-making right to employ people, and laborers are not free to choose their occupations. As a result, it is very difficult to bring into play people's talent and initiative. In fact, this suppresses those who are advanced and fosters the laziness of some people. It is detrimental to enlivening enterprises, keeps people from displaying their talent, hinders distribution according to the work done, and affects the development of the productive forces. In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's instruction on reforming the urban economic structure, we must correct these shortcomings.

Question: What is the labor contract system? What is its essence?

Answer: The labor contract system affirms the labor relationships between the state, the collective (which appears mainly in the form of the enterprise), and the individual under the principle of correctly solving the relationships between them, through equal negotiations, and by means of labor contracts. It explicitly clarifies the responsibility, rights, and profits of each, can enliven the employment system, and will facilitate the better combination of the labor force with production materials. It is beneficial to materializing the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," to bringing into play the initiative of laborers, to enhancing enterprises' vitality, to eliminating the practice of "everyone having an iron rice bowl" and "eating from the same big pot," and to promoting the productive forces. It is a new type of employment system as well as a labor system which is good for bringing socialist superiority into play.

Question: Please discuss the development of China's employment system reform.

Answer: Over the last few years, China has made initial progress in trial-implementation of the labor contract system. Its introduction has been expanded from some trial units to more units. The 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government have trial-implemented the system.

By the end of last September, there were some 870,000 workers recruited nationwide under the labor contract system, of whom 780,000 worked in units owned by the whole people.

In addition, some localities and basic-level units have carried out experimental reform of their former fixed employment system, such as signing contracts on a voluntary basis, thus effectively discarding the shortcomings of the former fixed employment system and gaining new experience.

Marked results have been achieved both in implementing the new system and in reforming the old system. This has encouraged the advanced, inspired the backward, enhanced the initiative of staff and workers in their work and study, increased the vitality of enterprises, and improved work efficiency and economic results.

Question: Are workers under the contract system provided with insurance?

Answer: In principle, workers' insurance and welfare under the contract system in an enterprise should be the same as those of workers under the fixed employment system in the enterprise. However, in view of the shortcomings of the present insurance system, some localities have carried out certain reforms of the insurance policy in connection with workers recruited under the contract system. Generally speaking, workers under the contract system have higher wages than workers under the fixed employment system. Compensation for workers under the contract system who die or become crippled while on duty is basically the same as that for workers under the fixed employment system.

Quite a number of units have provided medical and old age insurance for workers under the contract system, who will receive old age pensions and medical expenses when they retire, and funeral expenses when they die. Also, their immediate families are entitled to relief funds. If the contract is terminated, the workers concerned who have difficulties in life will receive relief materials until they find other jobs. These methods will dispel the misgivings of these workers.

Question: How do we ensure the position of these workers as masters of the enterprises?

Answer: Workers under the contract system are a component of the working class. During employment, they are masters of the enterprises. Politically and economically, they are protected by state policy and decrees. Politically and in joining the party, the youth league, trade unions, and enterprises' democratic management, they should be treated the same as workers under the fixed employment system. Workers under the contract system who meet the requirements of the "four transformations" of cadres can become cadres and even hold leadership positions. In addition, it is necessary to reform their wages and welfare as well as the insurance provided for them, so as to rationally solve their economic treatment. Workers under the contract system, and the units which employ them, enjoy equal rights in signing and implementing contracts. The state protects the legal rights of laborers. This is very important. It can ensure the position of these workers as masters of the enterprises.

Question: Since laborers are masters of the enterprises, why must labor contracts be signed between masters and masters?

Answer: In China, laborers are masters of the country, in enterprises, they are masters of the enterprises.

The purpose of having labor contracts signed between laborers and enterprises is to enable individual members of the working class, which is the master of the country, to correctly understand the relationships between individual and collective interests, between local and overall interests, and between immediate and long-term interests and to rationally combine the labor force with production materials. Signing and implementing such contracts will solve the above problems well. China's labor contracts are different in nature from labor contracts which reflect capitalist relationships between the hirer and the hired. The reason is that China has eliminated the exploitative system and realized that system of ownership of the production materials which takes the socialist public ownership as the dominant factor, so the labor force is no longer a commodity. Labor contracts explicitly clarify the responsibility, rights, and profits of laborers and units and can readjust well the relationships between the state, the collective, and the individual. Not only are they not harmful to the position of laborers as masters of the enterprises, but they can also protect the legal rights of laborers. Labor contracts are beneficial to stimulating the initiative and creative spirit of laborers in becoming masters of the enterprises.

Question: What is the difference between contract workers and workers under the contract system?

Answer: Contract workers are workers employed under a temporary labor system. In fact, they are temporary workers who are employed for temporary production.

Workers under the contract system are workers employed according to labor contracts. They may be employed for temporary and seasonal production as well as for perennial production and production carried out in regular rotation. They can come and go, work at higher or lower posts, and are free to choose occupations under given conditions.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY GIVEN MAJOR ROLE IN ECONOMY

Li Peng Article

OW150435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0836 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Article by Li Peng: "Electronics and Information Industries Should Serve the Four Modernizations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Electronics and information are newly-emerging industries, representing a fresh generation of technology and productivity. Their development and revitalization will inevitably play a tremendous, inestimable role in speeding up the progress of our country's four modernizations; and in revitalizing its economy. In order to strengthen leadership over the electronics and information industries (hereinafter called the electronics industry), the State Council established an electronics industry invigoration leading group last September, and has now formulated a development strategy, thereby organizationally adopting a measure for revitalizing our country's electronics industry, and clearly indicating the direction for its development.

By development strategy, it means the macroscopic issue which refers mainly to the target and direction of the development of the electronics industry, and the major measures adopted for reaching this target. The electronics industry is a component party of the national economy, and the target of its development should follow the general target of the development of national economy. In order to adapt to the different stages of development of the national economy, the main job in our country's electronics industry in the first decade should be laying a good foundation before it is possible to bring about a relatively great revitalization in the second decade.

Because of the limits of our state financial and material resources, it is still impossible to put more funds into the electronics industry and do more things at the present time, let alone build an electronics scientific research industry base, like Silicon Valley, as some economically highly-developed countries are doing. However, in order to meet the needs of development of the national economy, the electronics industry should develop relatively rapidly. For instance, it is not only necessary, but also possible, to quadruple development, or even more, in the first decade. It is necessary, because we want to equip industrial and agricultural production, as well as all other spheres of social life, with advanced electronic technology. The current important point is to use them to transform our traditional industries and fulfill modernization of the various management activities. This is the only road to raising economic results of enterprises. It is possible because we can make full use of the advanced electronic technical achievements already available in the world and skip some stages of development, to somewhat increase the speed of development, instead of imperatively taking the beaten paths of other countries. To enable the electronics industry to serve our country's four modernizations even better, the following measures are now presented for attention:

1. Correctly handle relations between the production of electronic products and the application of electronic technology. Production and application should be simultaneously stressed, with more emphasis on the exploration and popularization of application to promote production. The reason is that exploration of more spheres for application can produce greater economic and social results on the one hand, and open a more extensive market for electronic products on the other, thereby accumulating funds to create favorable conditions for the development of the electronics industry itself.

Since Chinese characters are our country's working language, solving the Chinese-character information processing technology well will be the key to the question of whether or not electronic technology can be popularized and applied in our country. Currently, our country has created various kinds of methods for Chinese-character coding and feeding. However, these methods have their respective advantages and disadvantages, and it is necessary to continue to carry out probes and research to mature and perfect them.

Electronic products manufacturers should pay attention to both the manufacture of equipment and the development and popularization of the application of their products. While they should pay attention to the development of hardware, they should pay even greater attention to the development of software. Manufacturers should make joint efforts with their customers to develop application technology and software, because in this way, they can expand sales of their electronic products.

2. Take the road of "importing, digesting, developing, pioneering" to develop electronic technology. China was not too late in taking the first step to developing its electronics industry. But, because of the long interference by "left" policy, there has been a considerable gap between China's level of electronic technology and that of the advanced world level. If we still continue the closed-door practice in developing this industry, the gap will only grow wider and wider. We must take advantage of the favorable conditions brought about by the open-door policy to promote technological exchanges and economic cooperation with various world countries in the field of electronics. We should, on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, run joint electronics ventures with foreign investors, and cooperate with them in the production of electronic products and the development of technology to import products and advanced technology for our own use.

For a considerable time to come, China will have to continue to purchase various categories of electronic products from abroad to meet the needs of the domestic market. However, China is a big country, and its demand for electronic products is enormous. It cannot remain long dependent on imports, nor should it allow its own technology and manufacturing to remain long at the same level. Therefore, when we import foreign electronic equipment, we should also import technology. We should pay attention to digesting imported technology and, on the basis of digesting, strive to develop new technologies, products, and wider areas for their application. In some fields, we should even pioneer new trails.

To take the road of "importing, digesting, developing, pioneering" does not mean running counter to the implementation of the self-reliance principle. It is common, even for economically developed countries, to import technologies and equipment from each other. Our purpose in importing advanced technology is to speed up the development of China's electronics industry in order to catch up and attain the advanced world level sooner and thereby improving its capacity for self-reliance. At the same time, we should also have a clear mind about it not being easy to import technology either. In the case of some advanced technologies in particular, there are all sorts of difficulties. Therefore, in many areas of electronic technologies, we shall continue to rely on our own resources at home to organize efforts needed to tackle problems and develop these technologies ourselves. We should have the courage and confidence to realize these plans. As a matter of fact, we have already achieved remarkable results and attained a relatively more advanced level in certain areas of electronic technology. Clear evidence is the successful manufacture of the Galaxy Electronic Computer, which is of the class of 100 million operations per second in capacity.

3. Gradually establish a complete electronics industry system. To meet the demands of the home market, China needs to import a number of electronic products of both the category of the means of production and of consumer goods, as well as some bulk products, component parts, and elements each year. However, we should also clearly understand that the electronics industry is developing, with a vast market for its products, and that it will eventually become a mainstay of China's national economy. Therefore, to depend on imports for most of what we need cannot be a long-standing policy. China should gradually establish a complete system for the electronics industry, covering everything from component parts and elements to various categories of equipment, machinery, and systems.

In view of the actual situation in China, the emphasis in the current production of component parts and elements, with a goal of achieving economical, large-scale mass production with good quality and low cost. Meanwhile, active efforts should be made to also build LIC [large-scale integrated circuits] production lines. LIC represents the direction of development in electronic technology, and provides the foundation for the development of new products. We must pay the kind of attention to its development which it deserves. We have already laid a certain foundation in this area. From now on, we should select a relatively more suitable, advanced LI as the short-term goal. We should organize the resources of the whole country, and take such approaches as Chinese-foreign cooperation for this purpose to gradually make it a part of our own production capacity.

We should put more emphasis on the production of certain electronics products and elements, according to market demand, and strive to develop our capability for their batch production sooner.

In computer production, we should produce microcomputers and small computers as main products, while also giving consideration to medium-sized and large models. As for consumer goods, we should produce color television sets and radio-cassette recorders as main products, and gradually develop such new products as [word indistinct]. Currently, our ability to process and assemble color television sets is great, but our capability in the production of picture tubes and other parts is insufficient. We must adopt measures to support the development of the production capability for such parts to match the great assembling capability.

4. We should correctly handle the relationship between centralization and decentralization. The electronics industry is a new industry, which has great potential in the market, because society and the people have a great demand for various good quality electronics. For this reason, we shall be unable to develop the electronics industry, nor will our electronics products be able to satisfy the increasing daily demand, if the electronics industry is run by only one or two plants. Currently, many enterprises, colleges, and scientific research organizations under various departments in various localities are interested in the production of electronics products, mainly because they need such products. Besides, the profitability of electronics products is also an attraction. We should protect the popular enthusiasm for running the electronics industry, and correctly guide it. We do not have to be overly worried about the current phenomena of "disorderliness, disorganization, and miscellaneousness" in the production of television sets, radio-cassette recorders, and microcomputers. Neither is overlapped production of low technological level frightful. The state and the localities should attach importance to questions concerning general-purpose, standardization, and serialization in production, and support, and help, good, completely outfitted, less expensive and reputable products of various designs and models to supply and occupy the market. At the same time, we should transform, or eliminate, inferior, yet expensive, products in the process of market regulation, competition, and joint production. In this way, we shall be able to make the production of electronics products take a sound path of development. Facts prove that administrative measures to limit a plant to the production of only certain products, or to prevent a plant from producing electronics products at all, are not a good way. Such measures will only dampen people's enthusiasm for running the electronics industry. Electronics products that require large investment, long production time and high technology, such as large integrated circuits, large and medium-sized computers, program-controlled switchboards and color picture tubes, must be produced under unified state planning and arrangements, in order to avoid blind development, causing a waste of time, manpower, and materials.

5. The electronics and information industries should complement each other, and develop mutually. The definition of the information industry is multifaceted. The information we are discussing now primarily denotes the means for transmitting information, or the instruments for communication. The close relationship between electronics and information can be explained in two respects. In one respect, modern communications instruments need advanced electronics technology. For instance, electronic program-controlled telephone switchboards are smaller and more efficient, and require shorter manufacturing time than conventional crossbar switches. All other modern communications equipment, such as microwave, satellite, and optical fiber communications, also applies new electronics technology to a varied extent. In another respect, many large and medium-sized computers are useful only when they are connected to other instruments, forming a complete system to handle data processing and transmission.

We are building a national economic information management system, a national scientific and technological information index system, automatic operations command systems, banking management systems, railroad operation and management systems, weather forecast information systems, and electric power grid monitoring and control systems. All these systems are formed by connecting large computers with many medium-sized and small computers, and microcomputers, into data transmission networks.

To use communications networks more efficiently, we do not have to build independent communications networks for exclusive use by computers, we may rely on existing telecommunications and other special communications lines. However, it is necessary to develop modern communications networks to meet the needs of development of the national economy, improvement of the people's livelihood, and development of the electronics industry. Therefore, the electronics and information industries must pay attention to close coordination, supporting and complementing each other, and seeking mutual development.

6. It is necessary to raise capital from various sources for the development of the electronics industry. Because the industry needs a considerable amount of capital, it is not enough to rely on the state alone, and we must bring into play the initiative from all quarters.

In developing the electronics industry, we should not only use the funds raised by the state, the localities, enterprises, institutions, collectives, and individuals, but should also make full use of foreign investment. In order to support the development of the electronics industry, and lay a foundation for our future development, the state plans to invest money in key projects, which are of decisive significance to the development of the electronics industry, during the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period. We should reform the use of funds and replace the old system of distribution with that of public bidding.

The department in charge may give the job to a contractor. It may also invite several bidders, and give the job to the one who tenders the lowest bid, promises the shortest completion time, has the strongest technical force, and assures of the best quality. The bid winner should sign economic contract with the department in charge, and practice a strict system of economic responsibility. The state should adopt a series of policies favorable to the development of the electronics industry, and should reward any organizations and individuals who have made important contributions and yielded remarkable economic results in applying, developing, or inventing electronics technologies.

Talented personnel are a key to the development of the electronics industry. Talented people are from two sources. One is existing colleges and secondary technical and vocational schools. The other is by trying to bring into play the role of existing talented people, and paying attention to on-the-job training. Particularly in the field of application, we should pay attention to the training of existing technical personnel, and enable them to master electronics technology, knowledge, and skills, and apply what they learn in production, operation, and management in their own trades.

The electronics and information industries are new and developing industries, and their related technologies are fast-changing and improving. So far, we lack the mature experience for guiding their development. We have formulated a document for their development strategy, set the direction for their development, put forward major measures, and laid down a unified objective for all quarters. However, many of our viewpoints and measures still need tests, revisions, and supplements in the course of practice in order to prove correct.

Research, Development Urged

OW131802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 11 Jan 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Zheng, XINHUA reporter Gu Honghong]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- During its Seventh 5-Year Plan period, China will effect a shift of emphasis in two areas for its electronics and information industries -- the new industries that constitute modernized social productive forces. First, emphasis on service will be shifted onto the track of serving the development of the national economy, the drive for the four modernizations, and the daily life needs of the entire society. Second, emphasis of development of the electronics industry will be shifted onto the course of developing microelectronics technology as the foundation and computer and telecommunications equipment as the main body.

This strategic goal was suggested by the State Council's Electronics Industry Ivigation Leading Group [dian zi zhen xing ling dao xiao zu 7193 1311 2182 5281 7325 1418 1420 4809] in its "Report on the Strategy for the Development of China's Electronics and Information Industries." This report has been approved by the State Council. It was recently distributed by the General Office of the State Council to all localities and departments. According to this report, the following should constitute the guiding thought for the development strategy for China's electronics and information industries.

1. In addition to serving traditional industries in their transformation, the newly emerging electronics and information industries should take full advantage of the achievements realized by the new technologies in the world to speed up their own development.
2. With the goal of applying electronic technology, promote the manufacture of electronics equipment and develop still more new products and items for the sake of practical application. Both electronics and information industries must readjust their production structure and establish application service organizations in accordance with the needs of various trades and professions.
3. Practice the principle of "importing, digesting, developing, pioneering" in the application, production, scientific research, and service areas of electronics and information industries and start right off with the production of targeted products so as to raise the level of the starting point in the development of new technologies and products. Do away with the practice of relying only on ourselves and doing everything from scratch and the concepts of each "becoming and independent setup by itself" and striving for "all-inclusive categories" and "100 percent domestically produced." Make full use of both domestic and foreign resources and gear production to both domestic and the foreign markets.
4. Make it clear that efforts should be focused on integrated circuits, computers, telecommunications, and software in developing electronics and information industries.
5. Pay utmost attention to research and development work so as to provide a strong backing for the development of production and application. Centering on the key projects and products, set up integrated establishments of production and scientific research to carry out the work of digesting the imported technologies, developing them, and creating new technologies from them.

At the same time, concentrate part of the forces on the study of basic theories and development of new technologies in order to keep up with the trend of the world concerning some fields and projects of key importance.

6. In regard to basic electronic products of key importance and high-technology products which require relatively more investments, nationwide unified planning and arrangements will be the rule so as to make selections on the basis of strong points, give play to favorable conditions and improve quality, increase varieties and promote large-scale mass production. As for the various projects applying electronics and information technologies that require smaller investments, have shorter turnover periods, and are quick to yield results, they should be run by encouraging those of various fields to display their initiatives.

7. While focusing attention on the products under the category of means of production, it is also necessary to step up production of consumer-type electronic products in order to make available a large number of new products that are good in performance, low in price, easy to use, and diversified in design, color and variety.

To achieve the strategic goal of developing electronics and information industries, the report proposes that the following principal measures be adopted:

-- A special fund directly administered by the state should be established for developing key national projects of decisive importance to the promotion of electronics and information industries. This fund is to be taken care of by the Electronics Industry Invigoration Leading Group of the State Council. Arrangements should be made through public bidding, fund raising, or other measures to support those enterprises, institutions, scientific research units, universities, and colleges that are capable of producing greater economic benefits and are more technologically advanced so as to ensure the completion of key projects.

-- An appropriate policy of preferential treatment and protection should be adopted to support the development of key products in the invigoration of electronics industry. Based on the orientation established in the strategic development plan, the state will work out a list of key products to be developed during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" period. Different preferential treatment measures will be taken to support the development of these products according to the various actual situations. They include low-interest loans, reduction or exemption of tax, and special depreciation rates.

-- Enterprises and institutions undertaking key projects should be given greater power for their own decisions in their operations.

-- An award fund for encouraging the development of electronics industry should be established.

-- Support should be given to the development of service projects in connection with the application of electronic products. In this regard, the state will extend special loans, with interest to be prepaid, to support the development of those electronic products which are well worth popularizing because of their great economic benefits as well as the service projects in connection with the application of these products.

-- More efforts should be made to train competent personnel and tap the existing potential for talented people.

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In this regard, the state will financially assist a number of secondary technical schools, institutions of higher learning, and especially TV universities in developing education for promoting electronics and information industries. A number of ordinary middle schools should be transformed into electronics and information vocational schools. Popular education in the application of computers should be conducted as soon as possible in the science, engineering, agricultural, and medical specialties of the institutions of higher learning and in some key middle schools. And on-the-job training in the use of computers should be strengthened among staff members and workers.

BO YIBO COMMENTS ON FAMILY PLANNING NEWS

OW120454 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Since JIANKANG BAO published its "Family Planning" page more than 1 year ago, readers in all fields at home and abroad have paid great attention to it. Its present circulation has increased to more than 680,000 copies. Commenting on this page, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, pointed out: Both family planning and maternity and child care are of far-reaching and immediate significance for improving the physical quality of the Chinese nation.

WANG WEI ON PUBLICIZING FAMILY PLANNING IN BEIJING

OW140241 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] At the 11 January mobilization meeting to publicize family planning in Beijing Municipality, Wang Wei, minister of the State Family Planning Commission, called on all leading cadres to continue to firmly grasp family planning work and to publicize family planning in an all-round way. He said: The family planning mass propaganda work is a kind of service. We must not be too rigid in delivering a sermon to the masses. We must patiently carry out this painstaking propaganda work. Family planning propagandists must become people the masses can confide in; they must have heart-to-heart talks with the masses. Wang Wei said: We must eliminate formalism and not pay lip service in publicizing family planning among the masses. We must do the propaganda work in a down-to-earth way so the work will take root among the masses. Our success in this work will enable us to effectively control our population, consolidate the relations between the party and the masses, and promote stability and unity.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS HONOR LATE CPPCC MEMBER

OW140115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to pay last respects to the late Wang Jiazhen, member of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee and member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, was held this morning at the hall of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing. Comrade Wang Jiazhen died of illness in Beijing at the age of 87 on 28 December 1984.

Wreaths sent by Deng Yingchao, Liu Lantao, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Tao Zhiyue, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Zhao Puru, and Qu Wu, as well as by the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang were laid around Comrade Wang Jiazhen's remains. Wang Kunlun, Lu Zhengcao, and Qu Wu attended the ceremony to pay last respects to the deceased.

More than 150 people, including members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing, responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and departments concerned, and Comrade Wang Jiazhen's relatives and friends attended today's ceremony to pay last respects to the deceased.

EDITORIAL ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHINESE WRITERS

HK150422 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Treasure the Freedom of Creation, Reflect the Great Era"]

[Text] The fourth congress of the Chinese Writers Association has ended. This was a grand meeting for literary circles, stressing great encouragement, unity, and prosperity. This was also a grand meeting of important significance in opening up a new situation for socialist literature.

The congress has summed up the achievements of unprecedented development of our socialist literature since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, summed up the historical experience of our party in leading literature, and reiterated Lenin's statement that socialist literature is a truly free literature. Our party, government, literary and art organizations, and the whole society should ensure that writers have full freedom to choose their own themes, styles, and modes of expression for arts, and have full freedom to express their own feelings, passions, and ideas.

In the past, some people equated freedom of creation with bourgeois liberalism, which was a kind of "leftist" trend and was an erroneous interpretation of the laws of literature and the principles of socialist literature. Literary creation is a complex and painstaking spiritual labor, imbued with the writer's personal creativity, insight, and artistic imagination. Successful literary works all possess individuality of ideas and unique artistic styles, resulting in their artistic appeal. This unique personal feature of creation determines that creation must be free. It will not do to interfere rashly with the writer's activities and force them to write certain themes or to follow certain rules in writing, nor will it do to threaten them with labels, thus making them nervous and depressed as they continue to write and wreak havoc with their emotions. We should learn to respect creation, respect writers, and respect the laws of art. As long as the writers can go deep into life, think earnestly, explore diligently, and "grasp the world artistically," they should be allowed to make their own choices.

It is true that free creation is not an abstract concept. On the one hand, the whole society should provide the necessary conditions for the writers so that they can give free play to their talent; on the other hand, writers should understand their own social responsibilities, treasure and correctly use the freedom, and give play to their talent, so that they can become engineers of human souls compatible with our great era.

The "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: The essential task of socialism is to develop the forces of production, create ever more social wealth, and meet the people's growing material and cultural needs. This should also be the essential task of our socialist literature. Therefore, we not only need works which are directly or indirectly beneficial to the building of the four modernizations or which enrich the people's cultural lives, but even more urgently need powerful works which can reflect our great, epic-like era. It is necessary to portray different aspects of the life of the masses -- their labor and struggle, their ideals and pursuits, their successes and failures, and their joys and sorrows.

It is necessary to portray the comprehensive reform which plays a great historic role to portray the image of new people and their heroic performance and style in the changes of concepts in their economic life, and to educate the people with the great ideal of communism. Only in this way can we grasp the spirit of the era, properly respond to the free environment, stage, and atmosphere which the party and the state have provided to literary creation, and produce works that possess great value in regard to understanding as well as in appreciation, so as to serve the people and socialism, hail the reform, and make efforts for the prosperity of the state and the nation.

It is certain that our men of letters will shoulder well their historical responsibility. The people expect that more and more writers can go deep into the rural areas, the enterprises, the units, and the torrents of economic life and social life. We believe that our writers will satisfy the people's needs with their creative practices. Our literary cause has hopes, prospects, and a bright future.

REVISED BIOGRAPHY OF DALAI LAMAS PUBLISHED

OW111620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- "Biographies of Dalai Lamas" has been published by the People's Publishing House here.

Ya Hanzhang, the author, made use of a large amount of historical data, Tibetan archives and foreign literature to conduct a penetrating study of the histories of successive Dalai Lamas.

While the prelates of the Kagyuda (white) sect were ruling in Tibet, towards the end of the 14th century, a learned prelate, named Zong Kaba founded the Gellug (yellow) sect. The first chief prelate of this sect, Dge-hdun Grub-pa was the first Dalai Lama of Tibet although the title "Dalai Lama" came to be used only after it was conferred on the fifth incarnation of this chief prelate by Emperor Shun Zhi of the Qing Dynasty in 1653.

The author deals with the origin of the first Dalai Lama, the biographies and achievements of the successive Dalai Lamas, the policies of the central Chinese Governments towards Tibet and spread of Buddhism in Tibet.

He also describes the religious ceremonies, political and religious systems, customs and political and economic developments in Tibet.

The book was first published in 1959 and the author made major revisions before it was republished this time.

WANG YUZHAO ADDRESSES ANHUI CPPCC MEETING

OW120420 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee held a meeting in Hefei from 4-8 January on the province's political consultative work.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, spoke at the meeting. The meeting seriously studied a work report by Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, at the fourth provincial CPC Congress; heard a work report entitled "The CPPCC Must Work To Serve the Three Major Tasks of Economic Construction" by Zhu Nong, vice chairman and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and promoted exchanges of experiences among the various city and county CPPCC committees.

On the afternoon of 7 January, Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, made an important talk at the meeting. He briefed the meeting on the province's economic situation and made a comprehensive assessment of and fully affirmed the work of the CPPCC.

Wang Yuzhao said, the recent fourth provincial CPC Congress set an economical development target to increase our province's annual industrial and agricultural output by 250 percent by the end of this century. To realize that goal by concerted efforts, he made a five-point proposal for CPPCC work.

1. CPPCC committees at all levels must further enhance their understanding of the importance of CPPCC work in the new period and continuously raise their consciousness in doing a good job in CPPCC work;
2. Seriously implement various policies, particularly the policy toward intellectuals;
3. Make further efforts to solve the problem of [words indistinct];
4. Study, sum up, and spread experiences in CPPCC work in the new situation; and
5. Strengthen the party's leadership over CPPCC work; continuously build up the CPPCC organizations.

At the closing of the meeting, Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke. He called on the CPPCC committees at all levels of our province to do a still better job in political consultative work and democratic supervision, promote work centering around the three major tasks of economic construction, and seriously implement the party's united front work policy.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ON URBAN CONSTRUCTION

OW130903 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The "Jiangsu provincial symposium on small cities and towns" was held in Wuxi on 25 December.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the symposium. Fei Xiaotong, a noted sociologist, also attended.

Comrade Han Peixin spoke at the opening ceremony. He said: Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial economy has developed at a quicker pace and the situation in rural areas has changed drastically.

The sudden emergence of village and town enterprises has particularly changed the traditional rural economic structure. Rural workers have begun to undertake nonfarming activities. Relations between cities and the countryside have become more extensive and varied. The peasants' way of thinking, lifestyle, and moral sense and values have changed noticeably as the economy and society develop. All this, to a large degree, is the result of the peasants' spontaneous actions. We must quickly sum up their experience on the basis of theoretical analysis in order to ensure further sound development under the guidance of scientific theory derived from practice. In the last few years, the study of small cities and towns in our province has met the masses' practical needs. It is designed to find out how to build a new socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics. Instead of going around in circles amid theories and ideas, it always takes into account the need of our vigorous daily life. Such a study is of greater significance in guiding our practice. As a result, many comrades working at the grassroots level have learned how to build small cities and towns according to objective law. At the same time, it has also offered many valuable suggestions to help the leading organs at various levels in drawing up policies, practicing scientific management, and building small cities and towns. He stressed: At present, economic structural reform with the focus on the urban economy has begun. We should conscientiously study the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on building small cities and towns, and study major questions concerning reform in small cities and towns. On the one hand, theoretical workers must learn useful things in the course of practice, carefully sum up the creative experience of the masses, and meticulously study existing problems of all kinds. On the other hand, they must foresee new situations and new problems in a scientific and realistic way based on their thorough knowledge of the current situation in small cities and towns. Only in this way can we make theory play a greater guiding role in the course of practice. Then, Professor Fei Xiaotong made an academic report at the meeting.

WANG DAOHAN ON SHANGHAI'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW111437 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] In his speech at a meeting of Shanghai's responsible cadres, Mayor Wang Daohan pointed out that 1985 is the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the first year in which the decision on acceleration of the reform of the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is implemented, and the year in which we start to transform and develop Shanghai and realize its economic development strategy.

Comrade Wang Daohan emphatically discussed three questions in his speech:

1. Have a Clear and Definite Market Concept and Finance Concept, and Proceed From the Market Situation To Formulate Plans, Arrange Production and Circulation, and Enliven the Economy

He said: The formulation and implementation of plans must be based on a clear and definite guidance. First of all, we should discard the traditional idea of pitting the planned economy against the commodity economy. We should clearly understand that the socialist planned economy is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership, in which the law of value must be consciously followed and applied. This is an important theory expounded in the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We should use this theory as a guidance when we formulate plans, arrange production, and organize circulation. It is impossible for a socialist economic development plan to be all-embracing.

A principle of our reform is to reduce the scope of mandatory planning and extend guidance planning to an appropriate extent. Both mandatory planning and guidance planning should be based on market demands, not subjective views. It is necessary to rely on economic levers and mainly the law of value to implement plans, particularly the guidance plans. A plan will not work if it is divorced from market demands and violates the law of value. Such a plan will obstruct economic development if it is arbitrarily implemented. Market regulation is an important feature of the commodity economy, and it is indispensable to the commodity economy. As the market is fast changing, our plans must be somewhat flexible.

2. Stress Timeliness and Efficiency, and Concentrate on Several Major Tasks To Create a New Situation

He said: Shanghai has laid down its economic development strategy. Of the major projects that we should start this year, first is to accelerate urban transformation and construction, including housing construction, construction of high-rise buildings, urban transportation, public utility projects, and new city districts. Next comes transformation of industry and development technology. In this regard, we should first pay attention to key projects. We should also readjust the geographical distribution of industries. It is inadvisable for the urban area to be congested with industrial plants. Enterprisers should have a broader field of vision. The land of 6,000 square km in the suburban counties provides plenty of room for maneuvering. Early dispersal and relocation are conducive to the implementation of our great reform and development plan.

3. Accelerate Reform Step by Step in a Planned Way and Bring Into Play the Multifunction Role of the Urban Center

He said: Reform is the key to enlivening urban economy. In order to accelerate Shanghai's economic structural reform with focus on enlivening the enterprises, we must first separate administration from enterprise management, simplify administrative procedures, and delegate powers to lower levels. We must decide the best form for an enterprise according to its internal situation and its external economic relations, instead of demanding uniformity. We should actively and properly convert administrative companies into enterprises if the conversion is necessary. Such a conversion is a meticulous and complex work.

SHANGHAI BUREAU PRODUCES ROCKETS, APPLIANCES

OW120859 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The Shanghai Aviation Bureau achieved much in space technology development and produced goods for civilian use in 1984. The carrier rocket it helped to develop successfully put the experiment communications satellite into synchronous earth orbit. Its production of civilian goods increased 75 percent, compared with 1983, with the output value, profits, and delivered taxes all setting records.

The bureau is currently producing annually over 2 million units, comprising 75 varieties of home appliances, TVs, communications and electrical equipment, instruments and meters, and elementary electronics components. Among these, Shanghai brand TVs and (Shule) brand ceiling fans were rated top quality products by the state and Shanghai City.

The bureau made full use of its technological strength by widely offering technical consultation services and invigorated its function through technological transfer, cooperation businesses, and joint investments. Indeed, it made quite a contribution to raising the scientific-technological level, and development space technology in our country.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON INSPECTION OF IMPORTS

HK111420 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] On 7 January the provincial People's Government issued a circular on strengthening the work concerning the examination and approval of the imported goods by industrial and commercial enterprises.

The circular stipulates that the units which have not been authorized to import and export are not permitted to import and export directly; the units which have not been authorized to obtain licenses for dealing in imported goods are not permitted to deal in imported goods. The authority for examining and approving import and export activities rests with the provincial government. The provincial Industrial and Commercial Administration Management Bureau should be responsible for the examination and approval of dealing in imported goods and the issuance of business licenses for dealing in imported goods.

People's governments and industrial and commercial administration management departments at all levels must seriously check up on the existing enterprises. It is necessary to do serious work to abolish the enterprises which have been established in violation of the regulations of the central leadership. For those enterprises which can promote commodity production, have bright future prospects, and are beneficial to the state and people, and those enterprises which have been preserved with approval, they should be run by enterprises which meet the above requirements. They should be economically separated from party and government organs and cadres, be operated independently, and assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses.

GUANGXI ON REDUCING FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

HK101406 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government recently jointly issued a circular which urges the region's party and government organizations at all levels to adopt effective measures to seriously settle the question of having too many documents and meetings.

The circular points out: At present there are too many meetings and documents. This has already become an outstanding problem in our work style and in handling our work. This has developed bureaucratism and formalism, thus preventing the party's line, principles, and policies from being implemented and preventing us from creating a new situation in building socialism.

The circular urges party and government leadership at all levels to resolutely put an end to the situation, and to treat the question of having too many documents and meetings as a task of reform. The leadership should include this in the content of party rectification and seriously settle it. The leadership should strive to pioneer a work style and a method of leadership which conform to the party's general task and general goal. In order to effectively settle the question of having too many documents and meetings, the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government urge party and government organizations at all levels to carry out the following tasks:

1. We should uphold the practice of separating party work from that of the government and strictly implement the system of integrating the collective leadership with the individual division of labor and with individual responsibility.
2. We should greatly reduce the frequency of meetings as well as strictly control expenditures on holding meetings and the number of participants. We should also seriously rectify the manner in which the meetings are held.

3. We should greatly reduce the number of documents, and truly improve the style of writing.
4. We should greatly advocate the practice of conducting study and research. Leadership at all levels must give priority to study and research work, and annually spend 2 to 3 months' time on going deep into the realities of life so as to understand new situation, settle new problems, and sum up new experiences. The leadership must also carry out more examinations in order to help it give instructions and exercise direct leadership.

HAINAN PLA NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK130604 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The CPC Committee of the headquarters of Hainan Military District has conducted education for the party members in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution in the course of party rectification. This education, which has been carried out through analyzing typical incidents, has yielded relatively good results.

During the Cultural Revolution, many party-member cadres of this headquarters took part in three-supports and two-militaries work. In the course of education on totally negating the Cultural Revolution, many comrades lacked sufficient understanding of the negative aspect of three-supports and two-militaries work and were unable to change their minds regarding it. They talked a great deal about others and the local civil authorities, but had little to say about themselves and the Army. The CPC Committee of the headquarters held: Unless these muddled ideas are promptly cleared up, it is impossible to totally negate the Cultural Revolution, carry out strict self-analysis, and extricate ourselves from leftist influences.

The CPC Committee then organized the party members to analyze the 28 August incident, on the basis of serious study and discussion. The year 1967 was a rather turbulent year in the Cultural Revolution in Hainan; it was also a year of fierce factional struggle. At that time the comrades of the Military District who were taking part in three-supports and two-militaries work supported in their attitude one mass organization, thus antagonizing the other mass organization. As a result several of the masses burst into the courtyard of the headquarters, and the bloody incident of 28 August, which shook the whole island ensued.

Through analyzing this typical case, everyone clearly saw: Engaging in three-supports and two-militaries work actually meant supporting one faction and suppressing the other. No matter which faction we supported, we were wrong to do so. Even supporting the two factions in uniting to struggle against capitalist-roaders was wrong.

One deputy section leader who had supported the left in a certain organ for 6 years and engaged in drawing up cases against people there was initially worried that dirty washing would come to light if he made a clean breast of things. After typical cases had been analyzed, he eliminated his worries, put down his burden, and took the lead in making a clean ideological break with the Cultural Revolution. Party members who had held that negating the Cultural Revolution was no concern of theirs have also received profound education, through study.

HENAN URGES PROTECTING SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK111416 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, the provincial People's Government on 3 January issued a notice on protecting the legitimate rights of specialized households and individual industrial and commercial undertakings. The principal content of the notice is:

1. Under no pretext should any unit or individual be allowed to limit or discriminate against the normal development of the individual economy. Nobody is allowed to take advantage of his office and to become a shareholder by force. It is even less permissible to borrow, obtain credit, or take and occupy by force the properties of specialized households or individual industrial and commercial undertakings.
2. Specialized households and individual industrial and commercial undertakings must consciously fulfill their tax delivery duty in accordance with the state's tax law. For the purpose of tax delivery, the turnover can be calculated in accordance with the book value of bills, or can be rationally assessed by forming a democratic assessment committee.
3. The provincial People's Government, joined by industrial and commercial administrative organs, is responsible for supervising the revenue charged to specialized households and individual industrial and commercial households in connection with the state's policies and regulations. Any charge of fees which has not been explicitly stipulated by the State Council or the provincial People's Government will be treated as arbitrary levying of fees, arbitrary apportioning and arbitrarily imposed fines.
4. The business licenses of specialized households and individual industrial and commercial undertakings are proof of having the status of a legal person. Except for the industrial and commercial administrative departments, no department or individual has the right to revoke or suspend such licenses.
5. Economic agreements signed between state or collective economic organizations and specialized households or individual industrial and commercial undertakings, such as those on contracts, marketing and services, must be strictly observed and seriously fulfilled by both parties. Whoever breaks the agreement must be held accountable for the economic losses and legal responsibility that results for such action.
6. Anyone who blackmails, robs, steals or defrauds specialized households or individual industrial and commercial undertakings of their properties: or who damages their production or operations and poses threats to them by means of poisoning, arson, explosions and so on will be held accountable and will be resolutely struck.

HENAN PROVINCE NOTES 1984 ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

HK110619 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] In 1984, the province made fruitful developments in the national economy and various trades scored remarkable successes. The gross industrial and agricultural output value totalled more than 48 billion yuan, an increase of over 9 percent compared with 1983. This accomplished targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan a year ahead of schedule.

Last year, the province's industrial and communications fronts regarded reforms as the motivating force and focused on improving economic results. The fronts also worked hard to develop production, so that both the production and economic results experienced simultaneous growth. In 1984 the fronts accomplished 8.5 percent more than the assigned annual plan for gross industrial output value, an increase of 12.9 percent compared with the previous year. Such a sharp increase has seldom been experienced in recent years. The profits realized by budgeted industrial enterprises have increased by over 11 percent compared with the previous year. The main characteristics of the province's industrial production last year were:

First, it advanced on a large scale and developed in a balanced way.

Second, both the light and heavy industries developed in a coordinated way, and the heavy industry developed rather rapidly. The province's heavy industry output value has increased by over 15 percent compared with the previous year, while that of light industry increased by over 10 percent.

Third, it fulfilled the annual plan for major industrial products in a better way and fulfilled a year ahead of schedule the output volume for 41 kinds of products designated in the Sixth 5-year Plan.

Fourth, the production of energy resources and communications output have improved compared with the previous year. The output volume of raw coal and power generation increased by 3.5 and 4.9 percent respectively. The passenger and goods transport volume of the railways increased by 4.5 and 5.7 percent respectively.

Fifth, the growth rate of collective enterprises' economic development was higher than that of enterprises owned by the whole people. The growth of investment in capital construction was relatively rapid, and the key projects were accomplished in a better way.

In 1984, the province's rural economy continued to develop toward intensive and extensive production. Despite some countries having faced serious natural calamities last autumn, the province's total grain output for the year as whole was still higher than in 1983. Both the output volume of cotton and flue-cured tobacco increased. It was also a good year for animal husbandry.

Since the structural reform, the commercial system has kept the circulation channels clear and expanded the sales of products. Last year, the retail sales volume of social commodities totalled over 18 billion yuan, an increase of over 16 percent compared with the previous year.

In regard to foreign trade, as the province has implemented the principle of opening to the outside and invigorating the internal economy, its total volume of export and trade has increased by more than 25 percent compared with 1983.

HUBEI LEADERS MEET WRITERS CONGRESS DELEGATES

HK120317 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] This morning leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government Guan Guangfu, Huang Zhizhen, and Qian Yunlu cordially received Hubei delegates who attended the fourth congress of members of the Chinese Writers Association.

When Luo Wen, leader of the Hubei delegation, reported on the proceedings at the congress, Comrade Qian Yunlu said: This congress signalled the arrival of the golden age for socialist literature. We acclaim the elimination of leftist ideological influence in literary circles; we acclaim freedom in creation. He expressed the hope that everyone would make further efforts to invigorate culture.

YANG STRESSES SICHUAN URBAN, RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK120928 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday morning [7 January], provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered an important speech at the Chengdu City conference on administration of counties by cities. He stressed that it is necessary to give full play to the two advantages in urban and rural areas so as to promote economic development in urban and rural areas and to explore a new road for speeding up economic development in counties on the outskirts of cities in the province.

Comrade Yang Rudai said that in early 1984, the provincial CPC Committee, in order to speed up Sichuan's economic development and fulfill in advance the target of quadrupling set by the CPC Central Committee, put forth the slogan of making efforts to let people become rich. The economic situation has been good in our province over the past year. This is not only a conference on administration of counties by cities, but also a strategic step taken by the provincial CPC Committee to give specific guidance on strategies for economic development in the province and to resolve the problem of letting counties on the outskirts of large cities become rich first.

On how to give guidance respectively on the strategy for economic development in the province and how to make the counties on the outskirts of large cities to become rich first, Comrade Yang Rudai spoke on the following six problems:

1. It is necessary, in the light of the characteristics of urban and rural economies, to set a strategy for the overall development of urban and rural areas. Located in a superior geographical position, counties on the outskirts of large cities have relatively good economic and social conditions. They have every reason to take the lead in becoming rich first and become rich economic areas in the province. A general strategy for economic development in our counties on the outskirts of large cities should benefit us in exploring a Chinese-style road for the urbanization of the countryside. The counties on the outskirts of large cities should anticipate the whole rural area in integrating cities with the countryside and in seeking synchronous development of urban and rural areas. According to the existing level of the counties on the outskirts of Chengdu City, the strategy for economic development in the counties on the outskirts of Chengdu City should be to largely narrow the differences between the city and the countryside and to anticipate the whole province in reaching a well-off level. The essence of the strategy for economic development in counties on the outskirts of large cities in coordinated urban and rural development, mutual dependence on urban and rural cooperation, overall planning, and comprehensive development.

2. It is necessary to see the others' differences and build up the confidence to catch up with them. Over the past year or so since the implementation of the system of cities administering counties in Chengdu City, there has been rapid economic development in the counties on the outskirts of the city. However compared with some large cities in the country, we still have a long way to go. So long as we have a clear guiding idea on the strategy for overall development, take a correct road, and earnestly carry out our work, we can certainly quicken the pace for coordinated urban and rural development, and speed up economic development in the counties on the outskirts of Chengdu City.

3. We must throw all restrictions to the wind and enliven the economy and switch rural production onto the track of the commodity economy. We must, under the guidance of the state plan and expand regulation by the market so that agricultural production can meet the needs of the market. We must promote making the rural economic structure more rational, further emancipate rural productive forces, and further enliven the rural economy.

This is a great revolution following the reform of the rural economic system, as well as the only way for rural areas to become rich and a strategic task confronting party and government leading organs at all levels.

4. Expand urban industries to rural areas and establish a new relationship between cities and the countryside. Expanding urban productive forces to rural areas in a planned way and step by step is a strategic measure concerning the overall situation of economic development in urban and rural areas. Most of the raw materials used in urban industries come from rural areas, which, in turn, are a large market for the urban industries. In taking the road of integrating cities with the countryside and expanding urban industries to rural areas, we can make full use of the potential of town and township enterprises in factory buildings, equipment, funds, and labor force to develop urban industrial production as rapidly as possible. We must achieve relatively great economic results with little investment in a fairly short period. This is the way to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

5. Speed up the construction of cities and towns to meet the needs of developing the commodity production. Party and government departments at all levels should further relax policies. They must, under unified management, encourage peasants to go to towns and allow them to go to cities to offer tenders to contract for and run existing small enterprises, to build new enterprises, to develop the tertiary industry, and to build capitalist projects in cities and towns with raised funds. While vigorously developing tertiary industry in urban areas, we must allow peasants to develop in urban areas, integrate cities with the countryside, and walk on two legs. By so doing, not only will rural funds be absorbed, cities helped to resolve their own difficulties, and the development of urban and rural construction be promoted, but the development of commodity production of rural areas can also be promoted.

In conclusion, Comrade Yang Rudai emphatically pointed out that in strengthening the integration of cities and the countryside and speeding up economic development in urban and rural areas, which involves many fields and is work concerning the overall situation, serious attention should be paid to relevant policies. It is, therefore, necessary to vigorously strengthen and improve leadership over and services to urban and rural economic work and treat it as an important task on the agenda of the city CPC Committee and government. In guiding thought, we must consciously establish the idea of taking both rural and urban areas into account, expand the influence of cities, and build Chengdu into a genuine central city.

YUNNAN RIBAO ON RESIDENCE REGISTRATION PROBLEM

HK110907 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 3

["Chat for Everyone" column article by Duan Jiabao of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee: "When Will the Artificial Creation of 'Black People and Black Households' Cease?"]

[Text] When the inspection team for the implementation of policies toward intellectuals of the provincial CPC Committee went to a certain area to check on work not long ago, it had the status of the four family members of an intellectual, who had been "black people in a black household" for 12 years, changed from rural residence registration to nonrural residence registration. This has solved a major problem for this intellectual. All this family were deeply moved when they recalled the past and compared it with the present.

How did the family members of this intellectual become "black people in a black household?" According to investigations 13 years ago, this intellectual married a girl who was a rural resident in a certain county.

According to "local policy," if a girl marries a man of another area but does not leave the area where she has her residence registered before the marriage, after the marriage the girl will get no pay from her original production team even if she works there, and will not get a food grain ration there. Thus her residence registration is "naturally canceled."

The problem concerning registration of residence is a political problem. The State Council promulgated a regulation that forbids the practice of illegally canceling residence registration, and there is even less reason for residence registration to be "naturally canceled." In our country, residence registration is the basis of the status and political rights of a person and is protected by law. In normal cases, an adult has no political right to vote or to be elected if he has no residence registration. Canceling a person's residence registration is equivalent to depriving him of his status as a citizen. Therefore, we should not treat residence registration as a trifling matter.

For 12 years, the residence registration of the family members of this intellectual was canceled. The intellectual approached local leading groups at all levels regarding this problem. Why could this problem not be solved for such a long time? I think this was because of the bureaucratic practice of "shifting responsibility," or because of a lack of power to deal with it. We should leave the leading groups concerned to make self-examination and find the true cause.

Those who are qualified to have their rural residence registration transferred to nonrural residence registration can thus solve the problem related to their canceled residence registration. What should be done for those who are not qualified for the transference? As far as I know, problems of illegal canceling of residence registration have emerged in quite a few areas and are particularly outstanding in remote mining and forest areas. The residence registration of the family members of quite a few staff members and workers in mining areas and units have been "naturally canceled." I hope that the areas, departments, and units concerned will implement the relevant regulations and will not artificially create any new "black people and black households."

ZHOU HUI AT NEI MONGGOL RECTIFICATION SESSION

SK140444 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The regional work conference on party rectification and discipline inspection was held in Hohhot from 7 to 13 January.

The conference stressed: The purpose of party rectification work and discipline inspection work is to ensure implementation of the party's line. At present, we should implement the decision on reform of the economic structure set forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

The conference conscientiously summed up and exchanged experiences in the first stage of party rectification, studied and worked out the plan for the second stage of party rectification work, summed up and discussed to further improve party spirit and party discipline and strengthen discipline inspection work.

Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered speeches separately at the conference. Shi Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee, secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, and deputy head of the regional Party Rectification Office, presided over the conference.

The conference held: Over the past year, the region has made sound progress in party rectification work. Most party rectification units have made great progress in seeking unity of thinking and correcting the ideology for guiding professional work. This is conducive to the development of reform and economic construction. With regard to the consolidation of work style, many party rectification units conscientiously inspected and handled problems concerning taking advantage of one's functions to seek private gains and serious bureaucratic problems by taking the settlement of typical cases as the point of departure so as to enhance the party's prestige among the masses. With regard to purifying the organization, all localities solidly and carefully investigated and checked the three types of persons and elements working persistently against and bringing damages to the party and made certain progress in this work. With regard to strengthening discipline and improving the political awareness of party members, all units systematically conducted education in basic knowledge of the party and the party's line, principles, and policies. The broad masses of party members have enhanced their belief in fighting for communism, party spirit, and organizational discipline, and their awareness of playing an exemplary vanguard role in their work. Unity in all fields and especially unity between the people of all nationalities has further been safeguarded and strengthened. The conference consolidated the region's excellent situation in stability and unity.

While fully affirming the region's achievements in party rectification work over the past year, the conference pointed out existing problems. The conference urged the party rectification units to further strengthen leadership and to fulfill the task for party rectification with high standards and quality.

The conference also pointed out: In order to achieve party rectification, we must repeatedly study the document, proceed from reality, and encourage heart-to-heart talks. We should continue to conduct criticism and self-criticism, and stress self-criticism. With regard to making comparison and examination, we must center on work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, new leading bodies, and the collective examination; and persistently eliminate leftist practices, conduct party rectification work in a civilized manner, and conscientiously conduct education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution. However, we cannot bring up old scores again. We must conduct party rectification under the leadership of party organizations at all levels.

Li Xiangyi, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and deputy of the regional Party Rectification Office, and (Han Wengui), deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, respectively, delivered speeches on purifying the organization, eliminating the three types of persons, strengthening discipline inspection work, and taking a fundamental turn for the better in party spirit. Representatives of Baotou City and Qinghe County introduced their experiences in party rectification and discipline inspection work.

TIANJIN HOLDS MEETING ON RECTIFICATION 12 JAN

SK140354 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On 12 January, the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee held a meeting to report the first-stage party rectification work done by various party and mass organizations. Attending the meeting were members of the party rectification leading group under the municipal CPC Committee, comrades of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and of the liaison group of the PLA units stationed locally and responsible persons of the organizational department of the municipal CPC Committee. Also attending were members of leading groups of various party and mass organizations; responsible person of various party rectification offices and examination offices; and principal party and government comrades of various districts, bureaus, companies, and neighborhoods.

Wang Xudong, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and member of the party rectification leading group under the municipal CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. In his speech, he reviewed the first-stage party rectification work done by various party and mass organizations, and raised demands for the second-stage party rectification work. He said: Like various other departments in the municipality, various party and mass organizations have not yet completed their first-stage party rectification work. At present, some organizations have finished registration of party members, and are carrying out examination and summing up the work. The development of work is inconsistent. In light of such a situation, in order to enable these organizations to make proper preparations for carrying out the second-stage party rectification work among the subordinate units and to select some units to carry out the second-stage party rectification in advance -- from which we can gain experience -- we must conscientiously examine and sum up the first-stage party rectification work in line with the guidelines of Circular No 11 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification so that we can use the experience gained from the first-stage party rectification to promote the second-stage work.

Referring to the specific demands for second-stage party rectification, Comrade Wang Xudong said: Various departments should make a painstaking analysis of leading bodies of their subordinate units. Those leading bodies with problems in leading party rectification and professional work should first adopt effective measures to solve their problems, and then continue party rectification work. He said: In principle, the methods and steps of the second-stage party rectification and the problems which should be solved at this stage should conform to the suggestions offered by the municipal CPC Committee concerning the second-stage party rectification. However, various units will be allowed to carry out party rectification work in a flexible manner in line with their specific situations so that they can do more solid work and score still greater achievements than the first-stage party rectification units.

He stressed: After the beginning of party rectification, special attention should be paid to studying party rectification documents, to educating new party members to understand the party's basic knowledge and spirit and wholeheartedly serve the people, and to correcting and overcoming the unhealthy trends arising under the new situation. It is necessary to uphold the principles of conducting rectification and correction simultaneously, and combining study with correction.

It is also necessary to make good use of and draw lessons from experience gained in the first-stage party rectification.

Comrade Wang Xudong said: All units should strengthen leadership. Secretaries of CPC committees at all levels should personally grasp the work. Deputy secretaries in charge of party affairs should concentrate energy on party rectification work. We should properly handle the relations between party rectification and reform and between party rectification and various other tasks, use party rectification to promote reform and various other tasks, and examine party rectification results with the achievements of reform and various other tasks.

Comrade Wang Xudong said in conclusion: We should give priority to the first-stage party rectification work. Most units subjected to the first-stage party rectification will basically complete their party rectification work in the first quarter of this year. Attention should be paid to the minority of units that have been slow. As for the few units that have failed to meet the requirements for party rectification, resolute remedial measures should be taken in the second stage. Such units should not wind up party rectification hastily.

1. 15 Jan 85

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

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QINGHAI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING ENDS 3 JAN

HK110721 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The third plenary session of the Qinghai Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee lasted 6 days in Xining and concluded on 3 January. The meeting laid stress on discussing the problems of strengthening the party's discipline inspection work in order to ensure the smooth progress of reform.

The meeting held that to carry out reform of the economic structure, it is necessary to have a good party style, to strictly observe party discipline, to simultaneously grasp the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and to prevent and combat unhealthy trends.

The meeting pointed out that taking advantage of power to seek personal gain and serious bureaucratism is extremely detrimental to reform of the economic structure which is now being carried out. Therefore, discipline inspection departments must concentrate their forces to correct such unhealthy trends as taking advantage of powers to seek personal gain and serious bureaucratism. This is a key point of correcting party style. At present, we must clearly see that new unhealthy trends have emerged in the course of reform. For example, illegally selling materials that are in short supply in the country to reap staggering profits, seizing the opportunity to indulge in extravagant eating and drinking with public funds, indiscriminately issuing bonuses and articles, raising prices at will to disrupt the market, and encroaching upon the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs. If we do not resolutely correct these unhealthy trends, do not conduct strict investigation, and do not deal with them, we cannot guarantee the smooth progress of reform.

The meeting emphasized that there are two criteria for measuring a party member: 1) if he resolutely implements the line, principles, and policies of the party; 2) if he conforms to the principles of party spirit. The problem of untying the rope does not exist in the principles of party spirit and party discipline. However, in the course of reform, while doing discipline inspection work, we must prevent the application of the past policies and regulations to restrict people from engaging in economic activities in accordance with the policies now in force. We must struggle against the actions that run counter to the party policies now in force and to the principles of party spirit. CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must distinguish between the problems of understanding and the problems of discipline violation in the course of dealing with reform problems. In the course of reform, they must distinguish between defects and mistakes as a result of insufficient experience and unhealthy trends. They must apply the principles of giving assistance and conducting education toward those units and individuals who make mistakes as a result of insufficient experience and insufficient understanding. They must resolutely investigate and deal with the violations of law and discipline knowingly committed. Those who violate the criminal law, must be dealt with in accordance with the law and must by no means be tolerated.

The meeting demanded that CPC Committees at all levels must attach great importance to the work of correcting party style, must speed up the basic improvement of party style in our province, and must ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and of reform of the economic structure in our province.

The third plenary session of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee was presided over by Yan Wenjun, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. Huang Jingbo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, attending the meeting and spoke.

SHAANXI CPC HOLDS 2D-STAGE RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK111346 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee recently held a symposium in Heyang County on the pilot project for the second stage of party rectification in order to sum up and popularize the experience of Heyang County in party rectification. Li Xipu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the symposium and spoke. He demanded that all prefectures and cities throughout the province must seriously learn from Heyang's experience and proceeding from realities, must creatively implement the decision on party rectification and must carry out the second stage of party rectification in a down-to-earth manner and more effectively.

At this symposium, (Li Zhao), secretary of the Heyang County CPC Committee, introduced to the comrades attending the symposium their experience in party rectification. This experience is on the whole that in light of its practical situation, a unit must persist in setting high demands and improving quality, must creatively implement the decision on party rectification, and must correctly handle the relationship between party rectification and reform and between party rectification and economic development.

Comrade Li Xipu clearly pointed out: To learn from Heyang's experience, it is necessary first to further unify thinking, to really eliminate the left and destroy the old, and to really shift the focus of our work onto the general task and general aim of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value. It is essential to vigorously conduct education in totalling negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Leaders at all levels must take the lead in negating the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and must negate the incorrect viewpoint that a certain faction represents the correct line and that someone is consistently correct. It is imperative to teach party members to conscientiously resist the unhealthy trends emerging in the new situation and to firmly establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people. Moreover, on the basis of overcoming factionalism and doing well in investigating people of the three categories, and in accordance with the requirements for the four modernizations, we must further readjust the leadership groups. This is an important criterion for measuring whether or not a unit does well in party rectification. This is also a strategic task of party rectification. We must grasp it firmly and well.

SHAANXI RIBAO URGES 'HEALTHY' POLITICAL LIFE

HK110747 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Most Important Thing is That There Must be a Healthy Political Life"]

[Text] An abstract of Comrade Hu Yaobang's talk on the work in Shaanxi Province which our newspaper carried on 11 November has aroused an enthusiastic response. People think that this talk is a vital one that has struck home and will serve as a powerful ideological weapon to expedite the reform of the economic structure in Shaanxi Province and to accelerate the socialist modernization in the province. Based on the spirit of Comrade Yaobang's talks, the provincial CPC Committee has set forth the task of eliminating "leftist" influence and breaking away with the old conventions, calling on the party organizations at all levels in the province to fulfill this important goal. It is necessary to clear away the longstanding influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology, "leftist" policies, and "leftist" erroneous practices.

Everyone of us has been more or less influenced by "leftist" pernicious elements although the influence varies in degree from person to person. The influence just varies in quantity and in degree from person to person and nobody can claim to be immune from "leftist" influence.

Our province has been comparatively slow in the development of the national economy, agriculture, industry, and especially local industry. What are the main reasons for this? One of the important reasons is that many of our comrades have been upholding the concepts of small-scale peasant economy. Without modern scientific, technological, and business management knowledge, they have guided the national economic construction based on their concepts of a small-scale peasant economy instead. In addition, being complacent and content with the existing state of affairs, they never attempt to blaze new trails but always stick to closed-door practices. They merely seek satisfaction in food and clothing and have no idea of commodity production. Furthermore, the sense of hierarchy, the factionalist idea, the prejudice of regionalism, and all inertia we can find in the political life within our party are expressions of the concepts of a small-scale peasant economy and the patriarchal ideology.

In light of the above cases, the slogan for eliminating "leftist" influence and breaking with the old conventions set forth by the provincial CPC Committee has struck home and is indeed aimed at a definite object. However, placing political life on a sound basis is of special importance if we want to earnestly eliminate "leftist" influence and break with old conventions, because further emancipation of the mind is impossible without a healthy political life, and the reform will in its turn be impossible without further emancipation of the mind. Many comrades in our organizations at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels have been confined to some kind of mentality which restrains them from acting freely like a yoke placed on them. They lack courage, determination, and the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, daring to speak, and daring to act. We may often come across the following case: When a certain issue is discussed at a meeting, some of those who apparently have different opinions on the issue always try to hedge or simply do not dare to speak their views. Those who are in leading posts of course should be broad-minded and should encourage everybody to feel free in speaking out their opinions, especially different opinions. It is necessary to trust those cadres with original ideas, initiative spirit, and courage to launch reform. However, those who are led should also make efforts on their part so as to bring about an atmosphere in which all people can discuss any problem with one another on the basis of equality. With a healthy political life, all practices that violate the law and discipline and all unhealthy tendencies will be exposed in a timely manner, criticized, and checked. Also, we must rely on a healthy political life for unifying our thinking, purifying our organizations, straightening out the guiding ideology for business, smoothly carrying out rectification and correction, and doing a good job in other work in the process of party rectification. It is impossible for us to reach a common understanding without a healthy political life. Of course, we must also strengthen ideological and theoretical education for our cadres, improve the quality of the contingent of cadres, and set up the system of personal responsibility. Above all, a healthy political life is the most important thing to depend on.

XINJIANG AIR FORCE LEADERS CONDUCT SELF-CRITICISM

HK140721 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] From 7 to 9 January, leading comrades of the PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang, including CPC Committee Standing Committee members of the Air Force, led by (You Guangyuan) and (Yang Yinchang), visited regional and Urumqi CPC and Government organs and openly admitted their mistakes in the three supports and two militaries during the Cultural Revolution. They carried out serious self-criticism and listened to criticism from other people with open minds.

Responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, regional Advisory Committee, and the Urumqi City party and government organs respectively took part in the meetings.

On behalf of the CPC Committee of the PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang, Comrade (Yang Yingchang) spoke at a meeting. He said: The main mistakes made by PLA Air Force personnel stationed in Xinjiang in the three supports and two militaries during the Cultural Revolution can be summarized as follows:

1. They openly supported one faction, thus adding fuel to the flames of factionalism and struggle by force in Xinjiang and aggravating the antagonism between the two factions of the masses.
2. Influenced by factionalism they replaced party spirit with factionalism, directed their spearhead against local party and government leading comrades, and hurt some good cadres of the party.
3. They participated in fabricating some false charges, wrong sentences, and frame-ups in the drive to purify the class ranks and the one-smash and three-antis movement. As a result, some cadres or their relatives were persecuted and repressed.
4. Some personnel sought personal gain by taking advantage of their power or position, and violated law and discipline, thus seriously impairing the reputation of the People's Air Force, causing heavy losses to the region's construction in various fields, and adversely affecting the building of the Army.

Comrade (Yang Yingchang) said: In order to eradicate the negative influence caused by the three supports and two militaries during the Cultural Revolution, leading comrades concerned of the regional and Urumqi City CPC committees and governments have done quite a lot of work to strengthen the unity of the Army and the government, the unity of the Army and the people, and the unity of various nationalities. The PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang must do the following three things in their practical action:

1. All Air Force units in the region that have participated in the second-stage party rectification must continue to conduct education in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, further eradicate the negative influence caused by the Cultural Revolution and the three supports and two militaries, visit the units where they carried out the supporting task to admit their mistakes, and seriously investigate and deal with some people who made serious mistakes in the drive of support the left.
2. They must vigorously support local economic construction. This year, all Air Force units above the regimental level in the region must establish connections with relevant units in the counties and cities where they are stationed and carry out one or two important items in supporting local construction this year.
3. They must, in accordance with the characteristics of minority nationality areas, further carry out the activities of the military and civilians jointly building civilized units so as to strengthen the unity of the Army and the government, the unity of Army and the people, and the unity of various nationalities.

Regional party and government leaders Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, and Qi Guo, and Urumqi City party and government leaders Li Shoushan, Ismail Maikeshuti, and Li Guangqing warmly welcomed the action taken by the CPC Committee of the PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang to visit them and admit its mistakes on its own.

They said: It was under given historical conditions that the PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution and in the three supports and two militaries. The vast number of cadres and soldiers were good, only a handful of leading cadres made serious mistakes.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, the PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang has implemented the line, policies, and principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, vigorously brought order out of chaos, seriously corrected their mistakes, strengthened the unit of the Army and the government, the unity of the Army and the people, and the unit of various nationalities, and done many good things for the people in Xinjiang.

In Xinjiang, a border area inhabited by people of various nationalities, we must not only have the idea that Han nationality and minority nationalities are closely linked together, but must also establish the idea that the people of various nationalities and the Army are closely linked together, and must highly treasure the unity of the Army and the government, the unity of the Army and the people, and the unity of various nationalities. The PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang has now decided to vigorously support local economic construction, established the Xinjiang Huangqiu Trade Service Company, and developed a coordinated air service business. It is hoped that in the future, we will fraternally unite with the Xinjiang Air Service Company and the people of various nationalities, support each other, and make contributions to Xinjiang's construction.

XINJIANG RALLY AGAINST SERIOUS CRIMES ENDS

HK111238 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The regional rally to commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals in sternly struggling against serious crimes concluded this afternoon. Leading comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi Military Region, the regional CPPCC Committee, and the Production and Construction Corps, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Bai Chengming, and Amudong Niyazi attended today's rally.

Tomur Dawamat spoke at the rally. He said: In the severe struggle against serious crimes over the past year, the cadres and policemen on the political and legal front and the public security personnel in our region have been loyal to their duties, have struggles against crimes, have been strengthened, and have withstood the test. They have made important contributions toward protecting the people, defending the motherland, and the four modernizations. At present the region's political and economic situation is very good. The first important thing for this year is to carry out reform of the economic structure with grain production as the focus. All cadres and policemen on the political and legal front and the public security and mediation personnel throughout the region must seriously conduct investigation and study, must work out new methods that suit the new situation, and must create a fine social environment and must provide vigorous legal guarantees for reform of the economic structure in the region.

At this rally, 80 advanced collectives and 1,024 advanced individuals were commended and rewarded. Amid cheerful music and thunderous applause, leading comrades of the region awarded banners, certificates, and prizes to the advanced collectives and advanced individuals. The rally also unanimously adopted a written proposal to all comrades on the political and legal front and the public security and mediation organizations throughout the region.

Station Commentary

HK111308 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Do Political and Legal Work Well and Guarantee the Smooth Progress of Economic Reform"]

[Text] The regional rally to commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals in sternly struggling against serious crimes has successfully concluded. Here, we congratulate the rally on its success.

This rally shows that the region has won an important victory in the severe struggle against serious crimes and has entered a new stage of penetrating development.

At present, under the [words indistinct] decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, the restructuring of the national economy as a whole, with the focus on the urban economy, is vigorously developing. [Words indistinct] has promoted and pushed forward socialist legal work and has provided [passage indistinct]. The state political and legal organs must speed up the formulation of economic laws. The courts must strengthen the work of trying economic cases. The procuratorates must strengthen the work of investigating economic crimes. The judicial departments must provide legal services for economic construction. Therefore, all comrades on the political and legal front must seriously study the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, must further eliminate leftist ideological influence, [words indistinct]. We must fully understand that reform of the economic structure will surely further promote the development of production and will improve people's livelihood. Only by developing production and constantly improving people's livelihood can we have a solid and reliable foundation for stability and unity in society. The political and legal work departments must seriously study on their own initiative the problems of how to serve reform of the economic structure. [Passage indistinct] Political and legal work must be subordinate to and must serve the progress of reform of the economic structure. Legal service must be provided.

In the coming year, the tasks shouldered by the political and legal front are complicated and arduous. We believe that under the guidance of the principles and policies of the central authorities, all cadres and policemen on the political and legal front throughout the region will surely [words indistinct] and will quickly plunge into the mighty current of reform. Our region will surely win a new and even greater victory in sternly struggling against serious crimes. Like all other fronts, the political and legal front in our region will surely create a brand-new situation.

TAIWAN INVESTIGATES SAN FRANCISCO MURDER CASE

CNA Report

OW140457 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 13 (CNA) -- Chen Chi-li, now under detention following the anti-crime "Yi-ching (sweeping) Campaign", claimed that some persons with the nation's Intelligence Bureau were involved in the murder of Liu Yi-liang (Chiang Nan) in San Francisco, the United States, late last year, sources with concerned government agencies revealed Sunday.

They added that the alleged personnel have been turned over to the military court here and are being interrogated.

Government Criticized

HK151035 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 15 Jan 85

[By Huang Yu-mei]

[Text] Taipei, Jan 15 (AFP) -- The government came under fire today from both supporters and opposition members of parliament for the involvement of state intelligence personnel in the murder of a Chinese American journalist. National Defense Ministry spokesman Chang Hui-yuan acknowledged yesterday that some members of Taiwan's Intelligence Bureau were involved in the October 15 murder of Henry Liu, who was shot dead outside his home in San Francisco. Legislator Hsiao Rui-cheng, who supports the ruling Kuomintang Party, said that the people involved should be punished severely as the incident had had "a negative effect" on the image of the Taiwan Government. Mr. Hsiao urged the government to find out the mastermind of the murder in a bid to minimise the damage. Opposition legislator and lawyer Chiang Peng-chien said "the government should discreetly consider accepting the investigation of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation" to get to the bottom of the incident.

While Taiwan citizens were not supposed to be extradited to foreign countries for trial under the nation's extradition law, Mr. Chiang charged that it would be difficult for foreigners to trust the justice and credibility of martial court trials in Taiwan after yesterday's admission. Mr. Liu, 52, is believed to have been a victim of Taiwan's "Bamboo Union" gang, Taiwan's largest and most influential crime syndicate. He was said to be writing two books containing embarrassing details about alleged scandals inside Taiwan's Government. Unconfirmed reports here said that Mr. Liu had antagonised a member of the Bamboo Union in his writing and that this could be a reason for the murder.

Moderate oppositionist Antonio Chiang said it was an open secret that Mr. Liu's murder was "the result of the struggles among the intelligence organizations in Taiwan," though he refused to elaborate. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that members of the Bamboo Union gang have always considered themselves hit men to wipe out "scum of the nation" for the ruling Kuomintang. They have no concept of law and think "they are doing justice for heaven," he said. He said he agreed with Legislator Chiang that though the event would embarrass the ruling Kuomintang, no high-ranking officials would be affected unless the U.S. police found evidence against them.

Mr. Chiang suggested that as the situation was so delicate, the government should let FBI agents interrogate Chen Chi-li and Wu Tun, leaders of the Bamboo Union gang.

Police arrested gang leader Mr. Chen, 29, and Mr. Wu, 35, one of his lieutenants, as suspects. But a third suspect, named Tung Kuei-sen, is still at large.

A more liberal scholar, who declined to be named, said Mr. Liu's case raised questions about the murders of Chen Wen-chen and the family of oppositionist and former provincial assemblyman Lin Yi-hsiung. Mr. Lin's mother and twin daughters were murdered in February 1981, while Mr. Chen, a Chinese-American scholar, was found murdered in July 1981 on the campus of Taiwan University. "Given the manpower and organization of the intelligence organs in Taiwan, it is unimaginable" why the Lin family murder has not yet been solved, four years after the incident, he said. As Mr. Lin was under custody at the time, his Taipei house was watched round-the-clock, and it was impossible that nobody witnessed the murder of the three people in broad daylight, he added.

Official Comments

HK151105 Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Taipei, Jan 15 (AFP) -- The government today expressed shock about the involvement of its intelligence agents in the murder of a Chinese American and said that those who have broken the law would be severely punished. Chang King-yuh, director-general of the Government Information Office, today said "the government is shocked to learn that personnel of the Intelligence Bureau were involved in the murder of Henry Liu." "The government has set up an ad hoc group to rectify the disciplines of the Intelligence Bureau to prevent repetition of similar law-breaking cases," he said. Mr. Liu, 52, who was shot dead outside his San Francisco home on October 15, was said to have been writing two books containing embarrassing details about alleged scandals in Taiwan's government. Mr. Chang said that the government had handed over the personnel involved to a martial court for thorough investigation and severe punishment, adding that the government had always objected to the use of force.

National Defense Ministry spokesman Chang Hui-yuan acknowledged yesterday that Intelligence Bureau personnel were involved in the murder, but the government has not said how many of its agents were implicated. Mr. Chang added that since the law enforcement unit discovered that Chen Chi-li, leader of the "Bamboo Union" gang, was involved in the case, the government had been in close contact with the United States.

The "Bamboo Union" is Taiwan's largest and most influential crime syndicate, observers said. Unconfirmed reports here said that Mr. Liu's work had antagonized a union member and that this could be a reason for the murder. Mr. Chang said Taipei had given the United States information to help it get to the bottom of the matter and would continue to offer full cooperation in view of the involvement of Intelligence Bureau personnel.

Intelligence Chief Suspended

HK151158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan 15 (AFP) -- Taiwan's National Defense Ministry announced today that the head of its Intelligence Bureau would be suspended from his duties for "some reasons." A spokesman said Lieutenant General Wong Hsi-ling would be suspended effective tomorrow and replaced by General Wong Ching-hsu, director general of the National Security Council.

Earlier today, the government expressed shock about the involvement of its intelligence agents in the murder of a Chinese-American and said that those who has broken the law would be severely punished. Henry Liu, 52, who has shot dead outside his San Francisco home on October 15, was said to have been writing two books containing embarrassing details about alleged scandals in Taiwan's government.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMEN ON ANTI-COMMUNIST POLICY

OW121459 Taipei CNA in English 1440 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 12 (CNA) -- A total of 931 members of the National Assembly have recently endorsed seven proposals asking for strengthening of the anti-communist policy. These proposals have been sent to the government as a reference. The highlights of these proposals are as follows:

- National Assemblyman Lien Chen-tung and another 685 members are calling on the people at home and abroad to further traditional Chinese ethics, help maintain social order and grab hold of the opportunity to crush the Chinese Communist united front tactics to help achieve the sacred mission of reunifying China under the three principles of the people.
- National Assemblyman Chi Chen-Kuei and 106 other members are urging the government to faithfully carry out the late President Chiang Kai-shek's strategies for national recovery, and reinforce the anti-communist organizations behind the enemy's lines to help accomplish the mission of reunifying China earlier.
- National Assemblyman Cheng Hsiu-yuan and an other 88 members are asking the government to step up intelligence and psychological warfare on the China mainland, study ways to deepen various crises within the Chinese Communist Party, military and other institutions, and to effectively crush the Peiping regime's propaganda warfare overseas.
- National Assemblyman Chang Wu-chi and 18 other members have called on the government to enrich the contents of the radio programs broadcasted to the China mainland and to intensify psychological warfare against the Peiping regime.
- National Assemblyman Li Po-yuan and another 18 members say anyone in this nation that libels the chief of state at random should be punished according to the law.
- National Assemblyman Liu Huan-yuan and 22 other members suggest that the National Assembly should refute some absurd ideas, such as self-determination for the people in Taiwan and the great Chinese confederation between Taipei and Peiping, so as safeguard the constitutional system and maintain the dignity of the Constitution; and
- National Assemblyman Li Po-yuan and another 16 members say the National Assembly should issue a statement to rebut the Peiping regime's proposal of "one nation, two systems" and help the people see through the faulty proposal.

HSIN WAN PAO ON VESSEY VISIT, DEFENSE COOPERATION

HK151018 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Cooperation in Defense and Third Countries"]

[Text] If one has carefully read reports on the visit to China by General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, one would have discovered two things: the first being differences of opinion between China and the United States; and the other being differences of opinion between the U.S. Department of State and the Pentagon.

Vessey has been in high spirits during his stay in China. He reviewed a dress parade, attended banquets, and climbed the Great Wall. When addressing the banquet given by Yang Dezhi in honor of him, he pointed out that satisfactory progress has been made in recent years in the development of the relations between the Chinese and U.S. military and looked forward to further development.

On China's part, Yang Dezhi acknowledged the difficulties and obstacles in the way of the development of the relations between the two countries and stated that these problems must be dealt with seriously. Only when the relations between the two countries have developed smoothly can the relations between the two Armies be enhanced. Yang Dezhi's statement has shown some differences between his point of view and Vessey's expectation.

When meeting Vessey yesterday, Premier Zhao Ziyang also expressed his hope that U.S. President Reagan would take real action and further measures in his second term of office to implement the Sino-U.S. joint communique and to bring about the smoother development of Sino-U.S. relations. This was another clear indication of China's stand.

These statements made by the Chinese leaders may possibly be a gesture to maintain a balanced position. Beijing has received not only the USSR first deputy chairman but also the U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, on both occasions, has mentioned the obstacles in the way of the development of China's relations with both countries. Obviously China wants to play neither the "Soviet Card" nor the "U.S. card."

Vessey did not explain Sino-U.S. cooperation in defense until yesterday evening. At the return banquet he stated: "The purpose of the military ties between the United States and China is to promote peace and mutual understanding, but not to threaten any third country."

Last Saturday THE WASHINGTON POST reported from the Pentagon that China and the United States had reached agreement on the purchase of naval guns, sonar, mines, turbines, the U.S. fleet's visit to Chinese ports, and so on. However, the spokesman of the PLA said yesterday that no agreement concerning the above matters was signed.

Nevertheless, this was only refutation of last Saturday's report. We still have to see whether any new situation concerning Vessey's China visit will be announced at tomorrow's press conference.

A similar state of affairs also took place in Washington. An official from the Pentagon announced yesterday that China and the United States had agreed on the purchase of U.S. weapons to modernize China's fleets and that three destroyers will visit Shanghai in April.

But what Kalb, spokesman of the State Department, said was another matter. "China and the United States actually discussed the matter of improving the defense capability of China's coastal areas, particularly anti-submarine warfare. But I would like to remind you that no agreement has been signed so far since matters are still under discussion."

It should be noted that the U.S. State Department particularly stressed coastal defense and anti-submarine warfare, while limiting possible Sino-U.S. military cooperation within a certain range.

It was reported long ago that Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Defense Weinberger hold different views on foreign policy. Shultz insisted on holding talks with the Soviet Union, while Weinberger stressed acquiring a position of strength first (including Star Wars) and then holding talks with the Soviet Union.

Such different stands may possibly be reflected in U.S. policy toward China. It seems that the number of visits to China by the U.S. secretary of defense, the secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and commander of the Pacific forces has been far more than those by officials of the State Department. By the end of the month, the chief of naval research and the chief of the Navy Material Command will also visit China together for consultations.

SINO-U.S. AGREEMENT TO HELP MODERNIZE PRC NAVY

HK140521 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Jan 85 p 36

[By SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST Washington correspondent Victor Su]

[Text] The United States Government has taken a fresh step to improve Sino-American relations further with a multi-billion dollar agreement to help modernise the Chinese Navy. Both governments also agreed here on a port call by three U.S. destroyers to Shanghai in April. The well-known U.S. Fourth Marine had been based in Shanghai for many years until the Pearl Harbour attack in 1941. American officials said here today that the U.S. Navy planned to pay its first port call to China since 1949 in mid to late April. Final details were being arranged for the visit which will be made by three American destroyers with an admiral on board.

The naval sales to China, when concluded, will represent the most significant military transaction so far with Peking since U.S. Defence Secretary Mr Casper Weinberger cleared the way for weapons sales during his visit to China in late 1983.

These two major agreements were made following a six-week visit to Washington and military sites around the United States by Peking military officers last month when China agreed to buy Sonar SX torpedoes, gas turbine engines and a sophisticated shipboard anti-missile gun. American officials also revealed that the Chinese would like to be licensed to manufacture the torpedoes, but would buy much of the other equipment outright. When and if all aspects of the agreement are realised, sales could total several hundred millions of American dollars. Both the military sales and the proposed port visit to Shanghai reflect strongly an American desire to co-operate more closely with Chinese military and help it modernise to cope with what both nations see as a Soviet threat. A Chinese desire to protect its off-shore oil interests is believed to be also an important reason for naval modernisation.

According to a recent American publication, CHINA BUSINESS REVIEW, one of the most important factors pushing the Navy into the forefront is China's stress on coastal and offshore economic development. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's Far Eastern forces have been expanding steadily, with Vietnam-based Soviet aircraft capable of attacking South-east Asian sea lanes. American officials said the Soviets recently moved a new floating drydock to Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay to add to the already large port and airfield facilities there, and for the first time Soviets had stationed MIG 23 advanced fighters there. U.S. Air Force officials also started talks with China on the possible provisions of avionics to help modernise China's F8 fighters. American officials also revealed here that Assistant Secretary for the Navy for Research, Engineering and Systems, Mr Melvyn Paisley, will visit China later this month to finalize details on the destroyer modernisation deal. Mr Paisley is to be accompanied by chief of Naval Material, Admiral Steven White, and other officials.

Later this year, both the chief of U.S. naval operations, Adm James Watkins, and Marine Commandant General Paul Kelley are to visit China.

The Chinese naval delegation recently visited the United States, boarded several U.S. Navy vessels and inspected a few factories where the naval equipment they intend to buy is manufactured. They also visited the General Electric factory in Ohio where the LM 2500 gas turbine engine is made. In general, American officials said, Chinese were interested in learning to produce almost any equipment they buy. But one American official said: "They don't have the kind of Navy that is a threat to American interests there."

"It is in our interest that the Chinese are able to defend their waters."

ARTICLE ON HU JINGTAO'S CYL LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENT

HK150507 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jan 85 p 2

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] Yet another relatively young leader, belonging to what China would describe as the "third tier" of leadership, has been elected to head the Communist Youth League, succeeding Mr Wang Zhaoguo. Mr Hu Jingtao (42) took over the post of first secretary of the CYL Central Committee late last month, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported. He has apparently been acting in the position since Mr Wang was promoted to head the powerful General Office of the party Central Committee. Both Mr Hu and Mr Wang, who is 44, are newcomers to the national political scene.

Mr Wang was a deputy factory manager and was in charge of youth work in Hubei Province before he was "discovered" by the country's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, four years ago. Mr Hu graduated in economics at Qinghua University in 1966, only a year before the start of the cultural revolution. Before his transfer to Peking, he served as a party secretary in Gansu and was also a deputy director of the remote province's economics committee. His transfer to Peking and promotion was as meteoric as Mr Wang's. After working for a number of years, he and many of the younger members of the team took over from the older men responsible for the resuscitation of the CYL, then led by Mr Han Ying and assisted by Mr Hu Qili.

In December 1982, a national conference of the CYL was held in Peking and Mr Wang was elected first secretary, while Mr Hu was named top of the nine secretaries and was made responsible for overseeing the everyday work of the Communist Youth League. Mr Wang's stay in the CYL was relatively brief, lasting just 18 months. He was soon elected a member of the party Central Committee and took over from Mr Hu Qili as director of the General Office.

While Mr Wang was away, Mr Hu took charge of CYL work and it was only on December 14 that he assumed the important post of first secretary of the league. Little is known about Mr Hu, although he is rated by his CYL cadres and former colleagues in Gansu as an intelligent, energetic and knowledgeable leader.

His appointment has been hailed as yet another example of the emergence of younger people to assume responsible positions. With the appointment of Mr Hu Jingtao as the CYL chief and the rumored takeover of the propaganda job in the party Central Committee by Mr Hu Qili from 72-year-old conservative Mr Deng Liqun, the first stage of rejuvenating the central bodies in Peking appears to have been completed.

The new line-up for the top job in the five known departments of the Central Committee is:

General Office: Mr Wang Zhaoguo, director. He succeeded Mr Hu Qili, who is a member of the party Secretariat.

Organization department: Mr Qiao Shi, director and an alternate member of the party Secretariat. He succeeded Mr Chen Yeping.

Propaganda Department: Mr Deng Liqun, director and member of the party Secretariat. However, Mr Hu Qili, a member of the party Secretariat, is believed to have been responsible for supervision over the past few months.

International Liaison Department: Mr Qian Liren, director. He succeeds Mr Qiao Shi.

United front work: Mr Yang Jingren, director.

Of the new set-up, and excluding Mr Deng Liqun, only Mr Yang Jingren, a Muslim hui, belongs to the older generation of leaders.

Mr Chen Yeping, who five years ago succeeded septuagenarian Mr Song Renqiong as head of the Organisation Department, has been transferred to other posts.

Almost all the new leaders are former Communist Youth League members. In age, they are all around the 40s' mark, with perhaps one or two a shade over 50. They are assisted, with only a few exceptions, by colleagues of about the same age who act with the same vigour and enthusiasm.

The party Secretariat, resurrected at the 12th National Party Congress in 1982, is manned by much older people. The General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, is 67 and most of the members are either in their late 60s or early 70s. They are experienced leaders, but do not all share the same views on the present pragmatic policies and reforms.

Of the eight secretaries and two alternate secretaries, only three are in the 40s or early 50s -- Mr Hu Qili, Mr Qiao Shi and Miss Hao Jianxiu. The tentative remedy for rejuvenating this group was the naming of Mr Hu Qili as the permanent secretary, looking after the day-to-day affairs of the Secretariat and acting as a lieutenant for Mr Hu Yaobang.

Indeed both Mr Hu Yaobang and the chairman of the National People's Congress, Mr Peng Zhen, have spoken of the younger Mr Hu as possessing the qualities of a future party General Secretary.

The Secretariat is now manned mainly by older people, but this is even more so in the Politburo, where most of the members have served many terms. Several are no longer active and remain on the Politburo largely because of their past contributions. One previous member, Mr Liao Chengzhi, died less than a year after he was elected to the body. Two marshals, Nie Rongzhen and Xu Xiangqian, made appearances only at major public functions. Yet another senior member, the former NPC Chairman, Marshal Ye Jianying, is reported to be seriously ill and has not attended to work for some time. One of the six Politburo Standing Committee members, he failed to appear at last year's National Day celebrations. Most of the Politburo members will have served two terms of office when the current National Party Congress expires in 1987.

Later this year, as disclosed by Mr Hu Yaobang and subsequently confirmed officially, a special conference of the party will take place. It may well be that the more than 3,000 delegates attending the major gathering may be required to replace a number of Central Committee members and the revamped Central Committee will reelect new members to the party Secretariat, change the leadership of the remaining offices that have yet to undergo personnel readjustments, and even revamp the Politburo.

By then, the "rectification" campaign within the party will have been largely completed. Should that be the objective, as is most likely, the party will have a more youthful and talented leadership in charge of day-to-day party and state matters who will also be making policy decisions with the veterans offering advice.

INCREASE IN REWARDS FOR INFORMATION ON SMUGGLING

HK150419 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jan 85 p 11

[Text] In an effort to curb smuggling, China is offering rewards for information leading to a crackdown on lucrative but illicit operations. A statement by the Chinese customs said the new measure, effective today, would entitle informants to a reward between 30 percent and 100 percent more than in the past.

Overseas informants will be given part or whole of the reward in foreign currency, the statement said.

The number of smuggling cases detected has not increased significantly in recent months, but contraband goods are fetching higher prices as mainland Chinese are better off now.

The maximum reward will be as high as \$55,500 while the average will be less than \$8,000.

Chinese customs said the latest measure was to encourage individuals and organizations to help curb smuggling.

Besides political encouragement, informants will be given material rewards, the customs said.

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